THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 33

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Chilean Bank Forces Move To Aid Labor

Following Its Warning of Inadequate Pay, Government Acts

Demands Wage Rise

Giving Farmers Preference Arouses Opposition of Business and Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Following recent industrial strikes and widespread rural discontent owing to lack of purchasing power of domestic currency, the Chilean Government has finally been compelled to intervene in behalf of the workers. It frankly admits that the salaried classes and wage earners generally have suffered more than any other national group the "cruel consequences" of inflation.

Government action followed closely on an official warning by the Central Bank that it was "the wage-earning class who pay the penalty of errors in monetary policy" and that labor remuneration had not kept pace with increased living costs.

Central Bank's Stand

The attitude of the Central Bank seems to have surprised the working class. When that institution was established in 1925 it was looked upon as another wheel in the capitalistic machine. Since then, however, it has proved a bulwark for national economy, safeguarding the interests of the workers probably more than those of industrialists and the investors. During the brief Socialist dictatorship in 1932 the bank, whose autonomy is guaranteed by law, was forced to countenance many inflationary measures, but it redounds to the credit of its directors that, as soon as constitutional government was restored, it set about remedying the situation and was one of the first national institutions to advocate wage compensations to offset the fall in the value of the peso.

Government's Firm Stand

The Government is very firm on the subject. Increases must be immediate and substantial, and agricultural workers must have preference. It holds that the Administration has set an example in granting enhanced salaries and special bonuses to public officials. The state railroads have given three increases in the last two years, whereas, generally speaking, there has not been a single increase in the pay of farm workers since the peso was unpegged in August, 1931. To realize the poverty of the rural worker it should be pointed out that since that same date the peso has been reduced officially to one quarter and effectively to one fifth of is value.

National businessmen, especially manufacturing elements, have been vociferous in their condemnation of the farmers. They contrast their opulence, reflected in luxury spending in the capital city, with the miserable condition of their workers. Piqued by the government recommendation to increase industrial wages, they point out that the national factories would be doing much more business if farm labor had more purchasing power. President Alessandri is well aware of this urban feeling against the agricultural magnates and is determined to assist a laboring class which he himself liberated from a state akin to serfdom. A hint has been dropped that some of the export bounties imposed in the interests of farming prosperity may be withdrawn unless the laborers are given fair play.

Waste in Expenditures

There is another important aspect of the government drive for higher wages. The commission has been especially directed to study ways and means of avoiding wasteful expenditure of the extra money by the lower class of worker. That is why well-known social welfare advisers have been called in to advise the commission. Alcohol and gambling are expressly mentioned. The Government considers it futile to increase wages to rectify loss of purchasing power if the extra money is to be wasted, as it may well be in certain industries and regions where the 15-year-old education law has yet to reveal its full effect on the cultural level of the workers.

One interesting remedy is that a certain percentage of the wage increases shall be paid into a "Caja" insurance fund to accumulate for investment in the vital necessities of the poorer classes. Clothing is specially mentioned in this connection. The Government considers this would be an ideal solution of the problem. National manufacturers, visualizing large-scale orders with a guaranteed payment through a fiscal organization, have supported this method. Creation of "dry zones" and reclassification of beer as an intoxicant have been suggested to combat the drink peril.

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Soviets Appeal to League For Council Investigation Of Red Rift With Uruguay

Severance of Diplomatic Relations Stirs Moscow; Montevideo's Charges of Aiding Brazilian Rebels With Cash Declared Unjustified

GENEVA, Jan. 4 (AP)—Soviet Russia appealed to the League of Nations against Uruguay's breaking off diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R., asking that the dispute be heard at the mid-January session of the League Council.

Invoking articles XI and XII of the League Covenant, the Moscow Government based its action on Paragraph 2 of Article XI, which declares it to be the friendly right of each member to bring to the attention of the Council situations which threaten to disturb international peace or good understanding.

The Soviet Government also cited Paragraph 1 of Article XII, under which members of the League agree that if a dispute arises which is liable to lead to a rupture, they will submit the question either to judicial settlement or to inquiry by the Council, the executive organ of the League.

Alexander Minkin, former Soviet Minister to Uruguay, sailed from South America for Europe yesterday with members of his family and staff, and Uruguay has recalled its Chargé d'Affaires from Moscow.

The Uruguayan Government handed Mr. Minkin his passport last week, effecting the break in diplomatic relations, on charges that the Soviet Legation in Montevideo was involved in the November extremist uprisings in Brazil.

Mr. Minkin specifically denied the charge that the Soviet Legation of which he was the head sent large sum of money to Brazil. These checks were said to have been made "to order" and were said to have constituted evidence of Soviet assistance to rebels.

Moscow's Izvestia has been quoted as saying that the trouble with Uruguay is traceable to Uruguay's demand for a large order of cheese to be shipped to Russia, where cheese is said to be of poor quality. It said that refusal to bow to this "cheese-blackmail" led to Montevideo's digging up the other excuse regarding financing of a rebellion in Brazil.

It was expected that Russia would demand a showdown on the whole matter at Geneva and its appeal to the League today followed Moscow's protest of Dec. 30 that in breaking off diplomatic relations Uruguay had broken its agreement with the U. S. S. R. under the League Covenant.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Jan. 4

President—Strikes Two Ways for Neutrality

By Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — The Roosevelt paragraphs dealing with neutrality in the message to Congress were interpreted here as:

1. Aligning the Administration with those nations who are resisting aggressors.
2. But also filled with phrases to delight the isolationist.

These somewhat ambiguous conclusions left the isolation group in Congress more than ever determined to limit presidential power in the matter of neutrality; and left the opposite camp confident the President would go far toward aiding the peace-enforcing nations with his executive power and influence.

London — Sanctionist groups here welcomed the President's foreign pronouncements as likely to spur the imposition of an oil embargo.

Paris — France saw one paramount threat in the Roosevelt remarks: that if the French were attacked by Germany, the assistance of vital American war supplies would not be assured and might be disastrously delayed or altogether sidetracked.

Rome — If the United States limits oil shipments to Italy to the "normal" level, as President Roosevelt desires, Italy's suppl from the United States would be cut to a mere 6 or 7 per cent of its normal consumption not even including the expanded war needs, it was stated here by informed observers.

Message, and interpretations both domestic and foreign: Page 1.

In Ethiopia—'American Field Hospital' Bombed

Addis Ababa — A telegram stating that the "American Field Hospital" at Daggah Bur had been bombed, but giving no other details, was received here by Dr. Lambie, head of the Ethiopian Red Cross, the Associated Press reports. The unit is believed to contain 7 whites and 50 natives.

The Ethiopian Government announced a heavy Italian air raid south of Makale which killed 10 and wounded 15. Some 3000 bombs were dropped on this area, it was said, where the main Ethiopian armies lie hidden.

Skirmishing between patrols of both forces has increased.

Ethiopia will seize all Italian property in retaliation for what are termed the Italian violations of the "laws of war." The value of such property is put at not more than $100,000.

Meanwhile the passing of Gunner Lundstrom, one of the Swedish Red Cross workers wounded in the Dolo bombing, was announced. The Swedish Red Cross representative, who flew to Dolo to investigate, brought back Dr. Hylander for treatment. Dr. Hylander gave substantially this summary of the tragedy:

> The bombing was utterly deliberate. For three days previously Italian planes machine-gunned all around the Red Cross unit. On the second day they dropped bombs at a distance of 10 meters in a circle around the camp. The carnage of the final fusilade was terrible. . . . When I was wounded and a Swedish nurse was helping me run to the woods, an Italian plane chased us, machine-gunning continually, although they knew I was already hurt.
>
> A rumor that the city of Harar had been bombed has not yet been confirmed or denied.

Estonia—Vote on Liberalized Rule Promised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Helsingfors, Fin. — The Estonian dictatorship will permit the people to decide on a liberalization of their government, it is reported here. A transcript of Premier Paets' New Year message indicates the Cabinet will hold a national plebiscite to decide between the present Parliament and a two-chamber system of substantially greater democratic character. The Premier declared the Cabinet, which has just put down a serious Fascist plot to seize the Government, would gladly hand over political responsibility to elected bodies.

This announcement came as a distinct surprise, since the Cabinet had only recently insisted on continuing the present dictatorship.

North China—Students Reject Premier's Offer

Peiping — Student leaders turned down the invitation of Premier Chiang Kai-shek to discuss on Jan. 15 the North China autonomy movement, the Associated Press reports. Instead, they promised that several thousand of them will walk through the countryside, arousing the people to resist Japanese aggression.

Bandits—Hold Up Train in East Hopei

Tientsin (AP) — Three bandits held up the northbound Peiping-to-Mukden express near Peitaiho, 150 miles northeast of here, wounding nine passengers, including two Japanese. The bandits escaped in the resulting confusion.

The holdup occurred within the northern demilitarized zone, and was the first serious incident in that area since it became the Japanese-supported East Hopei autonomous state. Japanese military officials, who viewed the incident gravely, said the bandits were Chinese who wore the uniforms of special police of the demilitarized zone.

Honan—American Missionaries Relieved

Hankow, China (AP) — The United States Consulate learned today that the Communist army siege of the city of Chihkiang, western Hunan province, has been lifted and that the nine American missionaries there are safe. They had been reported in a serious plight and the consulate asked that government troops be sent to their rescue.

Reciprocity—Trade Across Border Increases

Niagara Falls, Ont. — In the relatively few hours of the new year since the new Canadian-American tariff agreement went into effect, a noticeable increase of trade in both directions was remarked by border

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Two More Men Are Indicted In Schools Case

Group of Four Now Face Court Action on Alleged Graft Charges

Boston Today—*also sees*—Mayor apply more stringent Beano regulations—Reservations permitted those having religious objections to teachers' oath — Winter sports enthusiasts face possible snowless week end —City Council wind up busy year with protest about gas rates.

***Indictments*—Two More Reported in School Case**

Two more man were indicted today as the present Suffolk County grand jury completed its investigation of Boston school affairs.

Further disclosures of a serious nature which the group did not have time to consider during its term will be turned over to the incoming grand jury on Monday, it was learned today.

The indictments today were secret but the names, as given by District Attorney William J. Foley, were John F. Devlin, described as a proprietor of a Charlestown tavern, and James Hawkes, a vice-president of the Boston Musicians' Union.

They are alleged to have been involved in the reputed attempt to sell the position of director of music to Joseph F. Wagner. The story as reconstructed today was that Hawkes, employed in a music store, allegedly called Devlin, who has been a close friend of Mr. Wagner's for 15 years, and asked whether he thought Wagner would be interested in being promoted from assistant superintendent of music to the full superintendency. It is charged that he said this might be accomplished through payment of $2000. Later he is alleged to have called Devlin again and said the position might be secured for $1400.

Hawkes is charged in the indictment, according to the District Attorney, with being an accessory before the fact of attempting to solicit the commission of a felony and with setting himself up to be the agent of Dr. Charles E. Mackey, member of the School Committee. Attorneys for both men said they would surrender early Monday morning.

The grand jury today also voted another indictment against Frederick T. Carroll and Robert T. Brown. Both were first indicted Dec. 23. The new charge is conspiracy to solicit schoolteachers to give a bribe to influence the vote of Dr. Mackey, Dr. Joseph V. Lyons, Maurice Tobin and Frederick R. Sullivan, all School Committeemen. Carroll and Brown were alleged to have sought money from substitute schoolteachers in order to limit the number of names on the eligible list and thus cause more frequent rotation of extra employment.

When the new Suffolk County Grand Jury is sworn in Monday, it will have handed to it a sizable portfolio of business which the current grand jury could not complete. Most interesting items concern the investigation of local school conditions.

They probably will hear, among other things, the serious charge made that $4000 was actually paid for a high position in the schools, but that the job was never delivered and that only $2500 of the money paid was ever returned. They will hear the general charge that among a large section of those having to do with the schools, rumors have

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Cash in Treasury And Bills All Settled, Cincinnati Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 4— Again this city closes its books with all bills paid and a cash surplus in the bank. The tenth year of businesslike administration has proved as profitable to the taxpayers as the other nine of the council-manager form which was adopted as a reform in 1925.

A $3000 unspent balance in general and operating funds and a reduction in the city's total outstanding bonded debt of $3,002,771 during the year were revealed in a report just issued to council by C. A. Dykstra, city manager. This achievement was particularly notable because the city received close to $500,000 less from the Ohio State sales tax revenue than had been anticipated.

"Credit for these final black figures must go to all divisions of the city service for all co-operated during the past three months to prune and cut their minimum needs deeply enough to give us the result reported," stated Mr. Dykstra.

"Credit must go also to our citizens who paid promptly and in such large measure the taxes levied against their properties by the City Council. Without the unusual response from these taxpayers which brought in more than the revenue estimates, the great losses in the sales tax returns could not have been made up in such large proportion."

Roosevelt Message Condemns Critics And Scores War-Mongering Autocrats; Foreign Policy Challenges Congress

Apparent Reaction Is That He Might Meddle Dangerously

Wilson Adventure Is Not Forgotten

Attitude Is Interpreted as Putting U. S. on League Powers' Side

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Although President Roosevelt's message to Congress was couched in broad and rhetorical terms, foreign affairs commentators here cannot escape the conclusion that it aligns the American Administration emphatically and anew with the nations of the world which are resisting aggression.

But how much this will mean in practice is another question. Whether, too, it will not lead to a revolt in Congress against a President whom many members think to be unduly prone to "meddling" in foreign affairs, with a resultant added impairment of his powers under the neutrality bill, remains to be seen.

The foreign affairs aspects of the message constituted an odd paradox. Impressions were mixed. In broad lines, the speech was an eloquent and impressive arraignment of militarism and aggression.

Not Quite Isolationary

It was an appeal for peace, a bold criticism of three easily identifiable powers, and an encouragement for League of Nations members to go ahead with vigorous action against the current aggressor. This attitude Congress does not like. It strengthened the impression that President Roosevelt, if given opportunity, might take a flier in foreign affairs —a flier which Congress would not relish.

Yet, taken to pieces, the message is seen to be compounded of many traditional and sure-fire American condemnations of "foreign nations" —the sort of condemnations that Presidents and Secretaries of State have been discharging at the Old World since note-writing and speech-making began. The familiar self-righteous ring was unmistakable.

Willing to Wait and See

Because of these elements, isolationists did not rush forward to attack the speech. What they feared in Rooseveltian policy was latent, not positive and direct. It was an impalpable attitude in the speech, an aura of Wilsonism, that aroused their fears, but they were baffled in their efforts to put a finger directly upon it. And despite themselves, they were forced to applaud many passages.

What isolationist supporter of a big army, navy and air force in the United States, for instance, could fail to applaud the President's reference to "adequate defense to save ourselves from embroilment and at-

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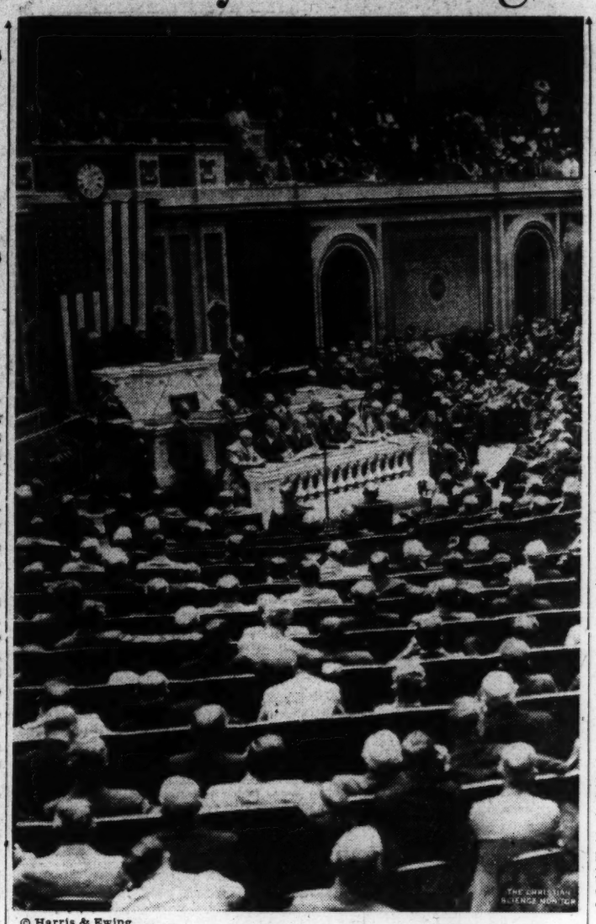

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Typical Scene When President Addresses Congress

Credits New Deal With Recovery and Sees No New Taxes

Barely Touches On Domestic Matters

Message Called Political Rather Than Report on State of Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—In a speech whose dominant tone was confidence, boldness and belligerence, President Roosevelt last night hurled defiance at his critics at home, and laid down a course for America's relationship to the gathering crisis abroad.

In the long history of annual messages, in which the Constitution prescribes that the President shall "give to the Congress information of the state of the Union," and "recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," this speech was probably unique.

For Mr. Roosevelt, outside of his plea for the new Administration neutrality program, a brief reference to avoidance of new taxes, reduction in appropriations for relief, and advance, not retreat, in the new-deal program, hardly made any recommendations as to legislation, and dealt only indirectly with the "state of the Union."

Defense of New Deal

It was a dramatic, powerful and, at times, partisan defense of the whole Roosevelt Administration over the past three years which Mr. Roosevelt gave to his immediate audience of 2000 and to the tens of millions of radio listeners scattered about the homes of the country.

It was a defiance to his critics with the full strength at his command.

It was, in brief, the keynote upon which the Democrats will fight to return to power in the fall election, and as such the Democratic members listened to it with growing delight and gathering applause, while Republicans, after the initial reference to foreign affairs was over, heard it with scowling silence, or ironic cheers.

Condemns War Mongers

The speech was divided almost exactly into two parts. The first of these dealt with foreign affairs, and discussed the critical situation in Europe with remarkable outspokenness, not to say bluntness. The second part dealt with Mr. Roosevelt's adversaries at home, whom he chose to consider representing the same forces of "autocracy" that he maintained were causing havoc in the world at large.

On the foreign situation, Mr. Roosevelt contrasted the peace and cordiality in the Americas to "growing ill-will" abroad.

"World peace and world good will are blocked by only 10 or 15 per cent of the world's population," Mr. Roosevelt contended. He charged disarmament was being frustrated by such a spirit.

League Powers Will Like It

Coming in the midst of the turmoil following on the Hoare-Laval contretemps, Mr. Roosevelt's references undoubtedly will be taken as sympathetic to the League, and hostile to such powers as Italy, Germany and, perhaps, Japan.

In some quarters it was thought that his outspoken comments might have reference to diplomatic events now going on under the surface, and serve as a veiled warning against a compromise peace.

At any rate, Mr. Roosevelt reiterated the Administration's neutrality creed, and declared once more, that "peace is jeopardized by the few, and not by the many."

Where He Hit a Snag

But it was on the second part of the address, in which he assailed the New Deal's adversaries at home, that the audience beneath him first perceptibly stiffened, and then broke into divergent and definitely partisan reactions.

The forces of entrenched greed, he said, were again seeking a return to the power from which the Administration had ousted them.

"They steal the livery of the great national constitutional ideals to serve discredited special interests," he charged, "they engage in vast propaganda, they would 'gang up' against the people's liberties."

In the most rhetorically effective part of his address he asked this alleged group how it would treat each one of a number of new-deal problems, and hurled down a challenge to it to formulate a definite program.

No Need for New Taxes

While the Democrats cheered time after time, Mr. Roosevelt declared that he saw no need for new taxes at the present session, that economic improvement was everywhere noted and growing, and that the Administration was working toward a balance of the budget.

This chance reference to a bal-

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Roosevelt's Talk Aid to Oil Ban, London Believes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 4—With the air full of rumors of attempts to postpone consideration of the League's oil embargo against Italy, President Roosevelt's lead in the United States Congress speech coupled with the McReynolds-Pittman neutrality bills finds a warm welcome in sanctionist circles here.

In Whitehall it is generally felt that if the United States restricts its supplies of oil to Italy to the normal pre-1935 exports, even the most unwilling League powers would almost be forced to approve of the oil embargo.

Hopes for Oil Ban

According to estimates made here, the United States has previously supplied about 7 per cent of Italy's oil requirements. Thus, if the League powers failed to ban oil supplies to Italy they would lay themselves open to the charge of being practically the sole purveyors of oil used for the bombing of hos-

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President's Show Unfolds in Capitol To Two Audiences

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 — Considered merely as a political spectacle, the show which President Roosevelt and Congress put on last night in the delivery of the annual message fully came up to expectations, whether one looked from Mrs. Roosevelt and her daughter Anna Boettiger, who followed a printed text of her father's address, in the galleries, or watched the enigmatic expressions of William E. Borah and Arthur H. Vanderberg, two presidential possibilities, on the floor below.

Chronologically considered, the timetable of the event ran somewhat as follows:

8:30—Outside the Capitol automobiles are blocked; every approach save one is closed; the plaza is parked solidly with cars; dozens of officious police reserves are causing representatives, senators, yes, and even the press, to identify themselves.

8:35—Inside the big House chamber, the representatives are seated now; the diplomatic galleries are filled, the Roosevelt family has come in, a crescent of vacant front-row seats await the senators.

8:45—Here come the senators, two by two, led by the Vice-President. They enter through the center door in the rear, and proceed smilingly down the aisle like a wedding march. Here comes Borah and resplendent J. Hamilton Lewis. There is applause for Borah from Republicans, and Mr. Lewis bows elegantly. There is more applause for Vandenberg. Republicans are seated on the left of the aisle, Democrats on the right. Young Rush Holt wears a brand new cutaway, others follow suit or wear business attire.

8:50—Now the Cabinet is ushered in with a formal announcement by the clerk, who trips in his sentence—"The Secretary of State and—other members of the President's Cabinet!" Mr. Ickes is away making a speech, Frances Perkins has found another place in the audence; the others are seated in a semicircle right below the tall Speaker's dais.

9:00—The President is late: Wasting precious radio time. Everyone is chattering, jolly; whether they approve the speech or not the favored audience has got seats for the best show Washington affords.

9:04—Here comes the President! Leaning on the arm of his tall son James (Mrs. James Roosevelt is up in the family "box"), coming up the gangway, shaking hands with Garner. The applause grows and grows. Vandenberg does not applaud and looks a trifle grim, but Borah grins and claps a little.

9:05—The speech has begun. The President starts quietly. He has hardly acknowledged the reception. He is intent on his address, his words are difficult to catch; there is the clicking of cameras.

9:10—Now the President is in full swing on the European situation. He has a dramatic delivery. H egets

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Green Blames New Machines For Lack of Re-employment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—The present lag in re-employment was described today by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor as a problem of increased demand for jobs and decreased supply due to technological improvements.

"It is significant," said Mr. Green, "that although business has how recovered half of its depression loss, only 30 per cent of the depression unemployed have been put to work."

He estimated that since 1929, 4,000,000 persons have been added to the army of job seekers, but, in manufacturing alone, production per man per hour has increased 25 per cent, making it possible to turn out the 1929 volume of product with 1,800,000 fewer workers. Similar improvements have reduced the number of jobs available in other industries, he said.

Not Hopeless, Green Says

Mr. Green is not one of those, however, who believe that industry can never take up the slack. "These developments," he declared, "do not mean that industry cannot give work to all who want it. There will be more than enough work to be done in the United States to give every wage and salaried worker a good job and a good living if workers' buying power is increased sufficiently to lift the general level of production above any we have known before, and work hours are further shortened."

The federation, like the Department of Labor, finds that employment declined less than usual in November this year. In the years from 1929 to 1933 November layoffs have always exceeded 450,000 and have sometimes reached 1,000,000 persons, but this year the total decline was only 174,000. According to federation figures, there are still 11,672,000 in the United States who still have no place in the normal industrial or agricultural work.

Recent November Totals

Unemployment totals for November of recent years have ranged as follows:

1929	1,948,856
1930	6,292,871
1931	10,410,483
1932	13,925,102
1933	12,374,395
1934	12,580,535
1935	11,672,187

The small decrease in employment this year, Mr. Green said, "is due largely to the fact that in manufacturing industries and on railroads layoffs have been less this year than last and farmers have given more employment to hired laborers. The change in automobile manufacturing schedules this year has also helped to avoid November layoffs for, while the industry laid off 6000 workers in November last year, it took on 39,000 this November.

Still Holding Better

"Trade union reports for the first half of December indicate that employment gains are still holding better than in previous winter seasons. Our weighted figures indicate that, while December layoffs during depression have usually meant unemployment for at least 7 per cent of the membership, this year only 2 per cent were affected.

"Our revised unemployment estimate shows this number still out of work in November, 1935, after a reduction of only 909,000 in the army of unemployed since November, 1934. While the Government is now providing emergency work through the Works Progress and other administrations for 3,500,000 of those who are without industrial employment, more than 8,000,000 are entirely without means of livelihood."

Boston Day... Indict, Snow, Council, Oath...

(Continued from Page 1)

been constant for some months that nearly any job or contract might be had for a price.

Now that the muddy water of the school stream has been stirred by the present grand jury—which has worked long and hard in stirring up remote rumors of malfeasance—Boston is expecting the new grand jury to clear away the refuse and leave the department which educates its children placid and free of any hint of graft.

Beano—The 'e' and 'o' Appear on the Way Out

Beano—which has nothing to do with Boston's baked specialty—was being groomed today to meet tighter restrictions which Mayor Mansfield ordered to become effective on Monday. Under them, beano games cannot be held in any one hall more than a single day each week.

Beano promoters who take advantage of a state law allowing such gambling if proceeds are applied for some benevolent purpose are expected to find their movements curbed by Mayor Mansfield's decision. In some instances, it was revealed recently, only 10 per cent of beano revenue found its way to the charity for which it mas ostensibly intended.

What is beano? Nothing new—just a form of the old game called lotto. Western miners knew it as keno decades ago and Nevadans still play it today. Any number of persons can participate by purchasing a modified checkerboard, squares of which are numbered haphazardly. The player is also furnished several large beans, or tokens. These are placed over squares corresponding to numbers called by an announcer.

In the manner of Tic-tac-toe, object is to cover five squares with "beans" in a straight line. The first to do so yells "Beano!" He wins the game—and usually a prize.

Profits come easily. In 1932 the Boston Better Business Bureau found that one game took $36 in an hour—but paid out only $9.

Oath—Teachers May File Their Reservations

Massachusetts professors who object to taking the oath to state and national constitutions learned today that they may append reservations to their oath blanks but that such provisions shall be "off the record."

The decision was the result of a conference between Dr. James Bryant Conant of Harvard and Dr. John A. Cousens of Tufts with Attorney General Paul A. Dever on Dec. 12.

Dr. Henry Joel Cadbury of Harvard was the last of Harvard's 1500 professors to sign the oath but he refused to do so until his reservations could be noted. Dr. Cadbury, a Quaker, had refused to sign anything which would bind his religious sentiments, he explained.

Also explaining was Attorney General Dever, who expounded the decision as follows:

"If the oath is sent to the State nuabridged, I have no objection to any reservations which the signer may care to transmit with the blank proper. The reservations must be on a separate sheet of paper, however.

"Oaths of this type will be filed along with the others as a matter of public record and the reservations will be filed with general office correspondence, which is not a matter of public record."

Meanwhile, the solution to the problem proposed by Profs. Alfred C. Lane and Earle M. Winslow, who have offered to resign rather than sign, is being considered by Tufts College trustees.

'Oh, Slush'—Snow Trains For Sunday Are Canceled

Yesterday's warm rain apparently put the skids under New England's plan to celebrate its first week end of winter sports in 1936. While more optimistic clubs held at least faint hopes for conducting scheduled events tomorrow, most frosted sports areas today were either under water or covered with slush.

So poor were conditions generally throughout Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont that railroads decided to cancel their "snow trains."

But there were some sections that held out promise to sports enthusiasts. Among them were:

1. Mount Mansfield, Vt., where falling mercury indicated that a 14-inch snow blanket might furnish good skiing and fair snowshoeing. The first thousand feet of the mountain was covered with from 10 to 12 inches of snow, reports said.

2. The White Mountain National Forest area in New Hampshire was reported to have good skiing possibilities on the unplowed roads. Skating was poor—made so by low temperatures and rain.

3. Mt. Greylock and Brodie Mountain at New Ashford, Mass., were said to have enough snow for skiing. North Conway reported enough snow for open slope work and slalom (zigzag course downhill), but most trails needed more covering.

The Outing Club at Tamworth, N. H., and the Fitchburg, Mass., Chamber of Commerce, both expressed hope that colder weather tonight will make it possible to conduct events which they had scheduled for tomorrow.

One of these was the season's first dog sled race at Wonalancet, N. H. Twenty-five teams had been entered. Mirror Lake, near Fitchburg, was to be the scene of a New England skating meet, with many important teams entered. But the rain left ice there under two inches of water, and threatens to postpone competition for at least a week.

City Council—Present Group Holds Last Meeting

With a few new members looking down upon them from the gallery, the present Boston City Council held its final meeting this morning in the ancient two-story chamber, listened to Joseph McGrath, retiring councillor, berate the proposed increase in gas rates, speculated on the new president of the council.

Mr. McGrath protested against the proposed new system of gas charges which would add two cents a day to the cost paid by persons using $2 worth of the fuel every month. The charge would be graduated so that those whose bill amounted to $4.50 would pay no extra rate. To followers of Bostons politics, Mr. McGrath was launching his mayoralty campaign as well as making a plea for Boston's gas users.

As to the new president of the council—the body may experience the precedent of having its chief re-elected if John I. Fitzgerald is given the office for a second time. Councillor Martin Tobin has up to this point been considered a likely council president but stray hints about City Hall added up to a fairly audible whisper for Mr. Fitzgerald today.

Captured—Second Man Wanted for Killing Guard

After spending his short period of liberty in a luxurious Malden apartment owned by a former policeman, Edward Guarnelli, fugitive state prisoner wanted for the murder of a prison guard, was in a cell at Station 1 today after having been captured late yesterday. Antonio Repucci, Guarnelli's companion in the escape and the killing of Walter R. Doucette on Dec. 23, has already been captured.

Both men were indicted on Thursday for the murder of Doucette.

Guarnelli's capture was due largely to the pluck of two Malden women, Mrs. John Alden Porter and Mrs. Helen Dickman, who live in the apartment house where Guarnelli hid in a vacant suite. Not daunted because an alarm given early by Mrs. Dickman was seemingly false, Mrs. Porter stood guard outside of her apartment during most of the day and called the police late in the afternoon, when Guarnelli was finally captured.

The convict was carrying a .38 caliber automatic pistol when caught. He admitted several robberies during his 10 days as a fugitive. In telling about the actual escape, he denied having killed the guard, of which he had been accused by Repucci.

Guarnelli said that he had contemplated suicide because he had realized that he was "in for it."

Queried by Lieutenant Inspector John J. McCarthy, "Why didn't you shoot yourself?"

"I tried to, several times," answered the prisoner, "but lost my nerve. I didn't want to disgrace my family by being a suicide. . . ."

China—Calls on Boston For Aeronautical Teacher

Air-minded China wants to know more about aviation than is brought back from America by its sons who come to this country for visits, surveys and even studies. So the Peiping International College is planning to establish an aeronautical department.

The problem of getting one of the instructors was solved by turning to Boston. Frank L. Wattendorf of West Newton, graduate of Harvard, M. I. T., and holder of a degree from Aaken University at Aaken, Germany, who has just finished teaching a course in aeronautics at the University of California was called. He was one of the consulting engineers in the building of the dirigibles Akron and Macon. He also served on the engineering staff in connection with building of Boulder Dam. He is one of four Americans holding membership in the Royal Aeronautical Society of England. One of the other three members is Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. Mr. Wattendorf, only 29, sails from Boston Sunday on the Cunard White Star motorship Georgic, for England, the first lap of his voyage to China.

C. E. Society—Plans for Grand Rapids Convention

Officials of the International Society of Christian Endeavor were in the midst of big things today. Busy preparing plans for their 1937 convention in Grand Rapids, they received the following cable from Dr. Daniel A. Poling, their president, who is in Korea:

"Delighted with Grand Rapids choice; ideal for convention. New Year's greetings."

The membership of the Christian Endeavor, an interdenominational church group, numbers some 3,000,000 young people in North America. At Philadelphia, in 1935, the organization held its thirty-fifth convention and 20,000 members turned out for the events. Feature of the Philadelphia meet was "a parade of Christian youth," in which 50,000 marchers participated.

Grand Rapids has already sent messages of welcome to the Endeavour group through its churches, Mayor, press and business leaders.

Briefs

What the average college girl spends in having her hair curled for parties is one of the deep mysteries which Boston University expects to probe during 1936. An auditing board has been appointed by the Sargent College of Physical Education, Cambridge, to find out how much girls spend for social affairs. Object: To guide co-eds in making an estimate of college expenses.

* * *

"An experienced critic and ghost writer"—these are two of the qualifications of Donald MacCampbell, who announced today the establishment of the New England Literary Service, which will operate a marketing service for New England authors. Besides his ghost writing ability, Mr. MacCampbell is a graduate of Harvard and Pennsylvania Universities, was a reader for the Atlantic Monthly Press and is at present a reviewer for a New York magazine.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Christian Science Lecture on Air Jan. 6

A RADIOCAST Christian Science lecture will be delivered by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto, Ont., on Monday, Jan. 6, at 8 p. m., eastern standard time, over Station WMEX in Boston, Mass. The lecture will be transmitted from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The lecture is one of a regular series heard on the first Monday of each month over Station WMCA in New York. WMCA is the key station of the Inter-City Group of which WMEX is a member station.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY returned, for his eleventh pair of concerts in Symphony Hall, Boston, to normal standards of program building. His list consisted of Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony, Stravinsky's "Sacre" and the Second Symphony of Brahms. A well-devised scheme of art, which in performance testified to the conductor's catholicity of sympathy and the orchestra's virtuosity and flexibility.

Freshness was the characterizing feature in the playing of all these works, each of which is a classic in its own way. The wit and charm of Prokofieff's excursion into Mozartean style were deliciously realized. The once alarming "Sacre," which only two years ago still drove some subscribers from the hall, has come to be accepted, as it was bound to be in the end. Dr. Koussevitzky plays it better now then he did a decade ago. Some listeners don't like it yet, but they can endure it. And the Brahms was published as if it had just been discovered. With justice, leader and orchestra were applauded after each item until the men were called to their feet—and this was done twice after the symphony.

This is perhaps as good a time as any to point out that re-creations of this sort are not achieved by chaining oneself to the printed score. The old debate over literal and free interpretation is still raging. There are those even today who prefer a dull performance that takes no liberties with the markings in the score. This, they say, is the music as it was conceived by the composer. How do they know the composer meant his music to be dull? Perhaps they see only the notes that he wrote down, with the few markings available to him to indicate his conception. He must always depend on an imagination which can match his own for his representation to the public.

In Koussevitzky there lives such an imagination. It is the imagination of a poet. Sometimes it is unruly, sometimes it gets out of hand, and it is not equally sympathetic with all composers. But it never allows note-playing, and although it is guilty at times of distortion it never produces boredom. If it does badly one season by the Schubert "Unfinished" or the "Tristan" Prelude or a Handel Concerto Grosso, it is capable of self-development—it may do better next year. Meantime it has been doing stupendous things with Tchaikovsky or Sibelius or Beethoven or Brahms. It is, on the whole, an imagination to be grateful for.

L. A. S.

Baroness Maydell's Silhouettes

IT IS surprising to find what a small pair of scissors can accomplish on a sheet of black paper. The silhouette is a medium widely known, and commonly practiced. Generally the performer and the client are contented when a profile has been shaped by a few skillful snips, the coiffure and costume indicated in a general way, and that suffices for characterization. Baroness Maydell has carried the possibilities of portrayal so much beyond this simple method that she seems to have devised a new art. At Doll and Richards on Newbury Street there is a large collection of her portraits.

The Baroness is not baffled by any detail that can be achieved on a flat ground. Her silhouettes portray the child and his toys, the bride and her veils, the débutante and her finery. Jewels, fabrics, furniture, furs, laces and other accessories are included in the cutouts, which seem too minute at times to permit manipulation. The Baroness never lets the job become stereotyped, for she seems to welcome a fresh challenge to her aptitude with each commission. The silhouettes widen and lengthen to compositions, deepen into perspectives. The model is portrayed in an atmosphere that is contrived by a chair added, or a plant, or some other small property that tends to establish him in a particular attitude. The multiple portraits are especially interesting, for they demand such ingenuity to make an agreeable ensemble.

D. A.

Boston Dance Affairs

NEITHER the ballets arranged by George Balanchine nor the so-called modern dances arranged by Robert Alton, in the current tinsel-and-cellophane new "Follies," have any distinction. The première danseuse, Harriet Hoctor, has a beautiful back bend, an elevation remarkable for a girl, and performs these feats and others exactly as she did five or more years ago. But the "Follies" ranks as entertainment, not art.

Among the many aspects of human life, past, present and future, that interest the versatile Angna Enters, are the religious attitudes of varied periods reflected in their conception of the Virgin. Her latest composition, in dance form illustrating this subject is the "Isis-Mary," product of her recent Guggenheim Fellowship research in Egypt. Judging from a print just received from her, it shows a gradual metamorphosis from the goddess Isis to the Coptic-Christian Mary, part image, as shown in the stone feet of statuary, and part woman, expressed in the tenderness of head, arms and upper torso. Miss Enters will give three programs at the Repertory Theater, Jan. 9, 10 and 11, including the "Isis-Mary" among other new compositions.

The Contemporary Dance Studio, 16 La Grange Street, Boston, announces two lecture-demonstrations for Saturday evenings, Jan. 11 and 18. The first is to be given by Ethel Bailey, head of the costume department at Emerson College, assisted by Peter Terry, a worker in the arts and crafts of the stage, on "Costume and Lighting for the Dance." The second, by Clara Wagner of Community Service, on "Modern Dance and the Drama."

On Wednesday evening, a dancer called Sarita will give a program of Spanish dances at Jordan Hall, with Ricardo Romero and Antonia Perez as accompanists.

The following evening, John Martin, dance critic of the New York Times, will lecture on "The Ancient Art of Modern Dance," at the Pauline Chellis Studio.

The Joos Ballet will bring the celebrated "Green Table" and other ballets to the Boston Opera House, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 22.

M. L.

Popeye's Pop

E. C. Segar

Who Draws the Popeye Cartoons, Which Are Featured in the Merry Movies at the Repertory Today

Haverhill Shoe Strike to Continue

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 4 (AP)—Six locals of the striking United Shoe and Leather Workers Union meet here today to plan continuance of its strike. Members of the cutters' local voted to secede from the union last night after a 10-minute meeting.

The United called a strike three days ago of Haverhill's shoe workers after the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, entered into contracts with manufacturers.

Despite the move of the cutters' local the packers and treers local of United voted to remain with the union. E. A. Wilson, general secretary-treasurer of United, admitted that the strike had not disturbed Haverhill's 30 shoe factories but he promised the union would "continue the strike."

Change of Time For Monitor News

BEGINNING Monday, Jan. 6, and until further notice, the regular daily radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" over Station WBZ will be heard at 1:45 p. m., 15 minutes earlier than its former time. Station WBZ radiocasts the news over its standard frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters, and over W1XK, its shortwave transmitter, which operates on a frequency of 9.57 megacycles, or a wavelength of 31.35 meters.

The regular daily radiocast of Monitor news over shortwave Station W1XAL will continue to be heard at 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday, on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 25.5 meters.

Rhode Island Prisons to Make 'Solitary' Place for Meditation and Not Torture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I., Jan. 4—The Division of Jails and Reformatories will make solitary confinement cells places for meditation, not torture, Dr. Arthur E. Martin, chief of the division, announced today after several days of conferences with Acting Warden Arthur F. Dunn, who recently replaced Ralph H. Walker as head of the prison.

The first implement of torture to be discarded is to be the straitjacket. Then pillows and additional blankets are to be provided for the cells where the persons in solitary now are forced to sleep on a plank two inches off the floor, with only one blanket. In addition to at least two blankets, a mattress will also be provided.

"Acting Warden Dunn and I both feel that we can accomplish the same purpose through a more humane method than that of making the hours spent in confinement a period of physical as well as mental torture," said Dr. Martin.

"It is entirely probable that those educated in the old school of reform will not agree with us, but it is my contention that any man locked up alone with no one to talk to day after day will have ample opportunity in which to consider his acts and decide upon a change in conduct.

"As is customary, the prisoner will be given only bread and water, except on the fifth day. On this day he will have a full meal. The large hooks which adorned the cells in other years have been removed. Years ago it was a common practice to shackle an incorrigible prisoner to these hooks and virtually hang him on the wall. As to the straitjackets, I have always been opposed to this means of punishment. I believe that the straitjacket should go the way of other medieval punishment."

Dr. Martin pointed out that, inasmuch as the changes are being announced so soon after the removal of Mr. Walker as warden, "I feel that it is only fair to him that I should state that these changes are in no way connected."

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Concert pianist.....	Blue Room Echoes;	Al Mitchell and	Darbininkas Lith-
5:15	Monitor Views News..	string ensemble....	his orchestra.....	uanian musicale..
5:30	Terhune dog story....	Kaltenmyer's Kin-	Vin. Lopez's Orch.	Hits and Encores:
5:45	Gabriel Heatter.....	dergarten: juven..	"Nature News".....	talks; records....
6:00	News; Supper Show...	"Evening Tattler".	News Service.....	Talk, F. W. Wile..
6:15	Hawaiian music.....	News; music.....	Sport Comment....	News of Youth....
6:30	News; features.....	Music; soloist.....	"Musicalities"; so-	Talk; vocal trio..
6:45	Irish Minstrels.....	Religion in News..	loists; quartet....	Gogo DeLys; orch.
7:00	Happy Sisters.....	"New Yorkers".....	"Family on Tour";	News Service.....
7:15	Kay Payre, songs....	"Popeye" sketch..	comedy; soloists.	Fisher's Orchestra.
7:30	Message of Israel:	Edwin C. Hill.....	Band concert; In-	Getting the News.
7:45	Rabbi J. B. Wise....	Strange Facts.....	dian legend.....	Phil Scott's Orch..
8:00	"El Chico" revue....	"Your Hit Pa-	Harry Reser and	Soloist; organ....
8:15	Boston Symphony	rade"; Al Good-	his Eskimos....	Velos-Yolanda Or..
8:30	Orchestra, Dr. Serge	man's Orchestra;	Music Goes R'nd:	Ted Fiorito and
8:45	Koussevitzky, con-	soloists; trios....	Dorsey's Orch....	his orchestra.....
9:00	ductor	Rubinoff's Orch.;	Nino Martini, ten.;	News Service.....
9:15	Russian Symph. Choir	vocal soloists....	chorus; orchestra	"Horse Sense".....
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Al Jol-	Minute Men: 'Lolli-	'Along Rialto Row'
9:45	program from Chi-	son; Bette Davis;	pops to Airplanes'	soloists; orchestra
10:00	cago; soloists and	Walter Hagen;	Raymond Paige's	"Sweet Music"; so-
10:15	specialties	soloists; quartet.	Orch.; soloists....	loists; orchestra..
10:30	Speakers for Slum	Strickland Gilli-	Eddy Lane's Orch.	"Searchers of Un-
10:45	clearance	lan; soloists.....	Spotlight Revue...	known"; speaker.
11:00	Reports; news; music	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	"Drama of Skies"
11:15	Lally's Orchestra....	Sports; records....	Hockey report.....	Stevens's Orch....
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Ben Bernie and	Anson Weeks's Or.	Abe Lyman's Orch.
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	Jan Garber's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Or.

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Shortwave Radiocasts

10:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), Evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Church Service Broadcast

10:45 WORL, Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Pageant of Youth;	Organ recital.....	Temple Israel choir	"Preilicher Kabt-
12:15	amateurs; orchestra.	Piano Club.....	and organ.....	sen"; sketch....
12:30	Radio City Symphony	University of Chi-	Dickens program	'East Side Karpa':
12:45	Orchestra; all-Wag-	cago Round Table	from London.....	dramatic sketch..
1:00	ner program with	'Road to Romany':	Religious period	Italian soloists;
1:15	Jan Pearce, tenor....	gypsy music....	with speakers;	instrumentalists
1:30	National Youth Con-	"Words & Music";	soloists; music....	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	ference: talk; music	NBC vocalist.....	News Service.....	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Magic Key: "Men of	Melody Matinee:	Leslie Howard in	Musical Album:
2:15	1935"; Kirsten Flag-	soloists; orchestra	'Cardboard Lover'	recorded program
2:30	stad; Guy Lombardo's	"Vox Pop"; side-	Jose Manzanares &	Boston Opera Club
2:45	Orch.; symph. orch..	walk interviews..	So. American Or..	Orchestra concert.
3:00	"Your English".....	Walter Smith and	Sonata Recital:	New York Philhar-
3:15	Pine Mountain Mer-	his orchestra.....	violin and piano.	monic - Symphony
3:30	rymakers: music....	Metropolitan	Hawaiian music....	Orchestra, Sir
3:45	Oriental Orchestra...	ditions of the Air	Adrian O'Brien....	Thomas Beecham.
4:00	National Vespers: Dr.	The Widow's Son,'	Special program	conductor; pro-
4:15	Harry W. Foodick..	dramatic sketch...	with speaker and	gram comment
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow.	Concert pianist....	music	by Lawrence Gil-
4:45	Miners Quartet.....	NBC vocalist.....	Rines's Orch.; vo-	man .....
5:00	"Roses and Drums";	Penthouse Sere-	cal soloists.....	"Melodiana"; solo-
5:15	network drama.....	nade: variety.....	Kavelin's Orch....	lists; orchestra ....
5:30	Becker dog talk.....	Dream Drama.....	Terhune dog story	Sanderson and
5:45	Gabriel Heatter.....	Himber's Orch....	Cosmopolitans: or.	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Religious period,	News Service.....	National amateur
6:15	Ranny Weeks's Orch.	from New York...	Soloist; organ....	night; orchestra.
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Popular soloists...	Anson Weeks's Or.	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Record program...	Jimmy Joy's Orch.	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny; soloist;	"K-7," secret serv-	Eddie Cantor; so-	Evening service
7:15	Green's orchestra...	ice sketch.....	loists; orchestra...	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Robert Ripley; Ozzie	Garden talk.....	Phil Baker and	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson's Or.; soloist.	News; music.....	company; orch....	Church; sermon:
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	"Sudden Death";	male quartet:
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	dramatic sketch..	choir; organ.....
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	'At Home Abroad':	Horace Heidt's
8:45	ists; vocal groups....	vocal sextet.....	show review.....	Concert Orchestra
9:00	"Life Is a Song"; so-	Rakov's Music and	Jese Iturbi, pian-	McGinley's Orch...
9:15	loists; orchestra.....	popular soloists..	ist; mixed chorus;	News Service.....
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	symphony orch.,	Michael Strange.
9:45	Paul Whiteman's	of Familiar Music	Victor Kolar, con.	poems and music.
10:00	Orchestra; Harry	Erika Morini, viol-	Marriage Clinic:	Wayne King and
10:15	Richman; soloists....	inist; symphony	dramatic sketches	his orchestra.....
10:30	Sunday Evening at	orchestra, Erno	Freddie Rich's	'Notebook': variety
10:45	Seth Parker's.....	Rapee, conductor.	Penthouse Party..	Special program...

Monday's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WNAC, Annual message of Mayor Mansfield to Boston City Council.
11:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gilbert and Sullivan's "Yeomen of the Guard"; NBC Light Opera Company.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ), United States Navy Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 WEEI (WEAF), American Educational Forum.
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: "New Orleans."
4:30 WBZ (WJZ), "Let's Talk It Over": feminine forum; Emily Post; Anne Hard.

Dinner and After

8:00 WMEX (WMCA), Christian Science lecture by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B. of Toronto, Ont., from First Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), Hammerstein's Music Hall; soloists; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF), Nelson Eddy, baritone; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist; choir.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Radio Theater: Sylvia Sidney in "The Third Degree."
9:30 WEEI (WEAF), Grace Moore, soprano; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF), Gladys Swarthout; Lullaby Lady; male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ), Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: sketch; soloist; vocal trio; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF), National Forum: "A New Neutrality Law," Senator Gerald P. Nye, North Dakota.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
11:30 WEEI (WEAF), Fisk Jubilee Singers.

Monitor Shortwave Radiocasts

1:45 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Textile and Wage Bills Pushed By New England Congressmen; Constitutional Board Advised

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—New England's congressional delegation returned to the legislative halls concerned with a variety of sectional problems.

Of outstanding interest to the industrial centers was an announcement by Chairman Connery (D-Mass) of the House Labor Committee, that hearings would be held soon on the national textile bill. That measure, introduced by Representative Ellenbogen (D-Penna), would fix minimum wages, maximum hours and otherwise provide federal regulation of the textile industry.

Labor Standards

At the same time, Representative Arthur D. Healey (D-Mass.) chairman of a Special Judiciary Subcommittee studying a bill by Senator Walsh (D-Mass.) to set up NRA labor standards for all government contracts, disclosed that he was polling industry on the measure.

The House committee declined to report the bill last session, but ordered further study by the subcommittee. Healey said the bill revived the North-South controversy over wage differentials; northerners favoring minimum wage provisions and southerners opposing them.

Discretionary Power Opposed

Feeling over neutrality legislation ran strong among the delegation. Representative Tinkham, veteran Boston Republican, already has denounced President Roosevelt's attitude in the Italo-Ethiopian controversy, and Representative Tobey (R-NH) reiterated his opposition to giving the President discretionary power to declare a nation an aggressor.

Representative Koppleman (D-Conn) was considering a resolution for the creation of a constitutional advisory board of department officials, congressmen and lawyers, to advise Congress as to the probable constitutionality of pending measures.

Coast Guard Ships

Representative McCormick, (D) Massachusetts, planned to renew efforts to have ice-breakers built for the Coast Guard. The potato control law, of extreme interest to Aroostook County, Maine, was occupying the attention of Representative Brewster, (R) Maine, who said he would fight any drastic change in the legislation.

Representative Moran, Maine Democrat, was ready to oppose any ship subsidy proposal that resembled the Bland-Copeland bill of last session, and was expected to reintroduce a bill that would offer government-owned ships for operation by companies on a basis of competitive bids.

Traffic Safety

Two New England senators, Lonergan of Connecticut and Gibson of Vermont, planned to concentrate efforts this session on legislation to reduce automobile fatalities.

Bills still pending in Congress in which the New Englanders are interested, provide for creation of two authorities—similar to the TVA—the Merrimack and the Connecticut River Authorities, necessary for carrying out proposed developments in those valleys.

Private and Public School Unity Urged

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 4 (AP)—Pleading for closer co-operation between private and public education, Dr. James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, said last night that "the strength of education in America is its diversity."

Asserting he was not defending a special type of education, Dr. McConaughy pointed out that there has arisen "some feeling" between exponents of private and public education.

Speaking at the closing session of the two-day annual conference of public school superintendents, the Wesleyan head said:

"The private educator is a bit arrogant in his attitude. The liberal arts professor is arrogant on seeing so many children going to school preparing for college. The public school superintendent is disdainful of the private secondary school while the private school man feels isolated from public education.

"I am no alarmist, but private education is on the spot. If a day should ever come when private schools are wiped out, it will be one of the great calamities of education. The Government can come into control by refusing tax exemption of private schools."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer, with temperatures in the upper 30's tonight; clearing and colder late Sunday, considerably below freezing during Sunday night; moderate to fresh southerly to westerly winds.

Maine: Cloudy; followed by rain or snow beginning late tonight or Sunday; colder Sunday night, and in the west portion in the afternoon.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain or snow tonight or Sunday; colder Sunday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Sunday, slightly warmer tonight; colder Sunday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds, probably becoming strong over the south portion and shifting to westerly Sunday; overcast weather with rain late tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	36	Minneapolis	10	8
Bermuda	66	60	New Orleans	60	52
Chicago	36	34	New York	36	34
Denver	28	24	Norfolk	40	36
Helena	28	28	Philadelphia	36	32
Jacksonville	46	44	St. Louis	30	30
Kansas City	20	20	San Francisco	50	54
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	36	30
Miami	70	68			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 4.
B—Minimum, Jan. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:35 p. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Sunday, 7:56 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:54 p. m.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

officials, the Associated Press reports. Prices of fruits and vegetables have already dropped by about 15 per cent in the stores here.

Lindberghs—Plan Return in Spring

Llandaff, Wales — A spokesman for the Morgan family whom the Lindberghs are visiting said the Lindberghs intended to return to the United States after the Hauptmann case publicity dies down, probably before April, the Associated Press reports.

Military Aid—France Queries League Members

Paris (AP) — Reliable sources reported that France is asking members of the League of Nations to promise her military aid similar to that which France has assured Britain, in the case of an Italian attack. One official said that countries ranging from Turkey to Sweden have been asked what forces they are ready to send to the aid of France, in case Premier Mussolini's troops should attempt to invade this country.

Meanwhile, Paris newspapers reported that France has asked Great Britain if she is willing to send troops to the German frontier, to replace French soldiers, in case of war with Italy.

Social Crediters Warned On Recall Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—A prediction that the provincial recall legislation which Premier William Aberhart has stated would be passed at the forthcoming session of the Alberta Legislature, would prove a boomerang to the Social Credit Government, was made recently in Toronto by W. R. Howson, leader of the Alberta Liberal Party and member for Edmonton in the Provincial House. This promised legislation will enable Social Credit organizations throughout the Province to recall their elected member should they so desire.

Supreme Court Names Own 'Publicity Man'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—For the first time in its 146 years, the Supreme Court has its "press contact man." H. A. Potter, official "minute clerk" of the highest court for eight years, was given this assignment.

Court attendants said a committee of news men had conferred in person with the Chief Justice "half a dozen times" since the court's session began in October, asking for a press contact man. Virtually all other government agencies in the capital have for many years designated a press contact man.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships leave New York unless otherwise marked

Ship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Georgic	Jan. 5	Galway, Jan. 11	Jan. 4, 7:00 pm	Jan. 4, 7:30 am
Aquitania	Jan. 8	Cherbourg, Jan. 15	Jan. 7, 8:00 pm	Jan. 8, 6:00 pm
*Europa	Jan. 10	Cherbourg, Jan. 16	Jan. 10, 1:00 pm	Jan. 10 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Jan. 11	Plymouth, Jan. 17	Jan. 10, 8:00 pm	Jan. 11, 7:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco, Jan. 15	Jan. 10, 4:00 pm	Jan. 10, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Taft	San Francisco, Jan. 11	Jan. 6, 4:00 pm	Jan. 6, 7:30 pm

‡Leaving Boston. Continent must be specially addressed.
*Leaves midnight.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"ZIEGFELD FOLLIES" (Boston Opera House). Dances by Robert Alton and Ballets by George Balanchine. 8:15.

"MID-WEST" (Shubert). New American folk drama. Cast includes Curtis Cooksey, Jean Adair, Van Heflin and others. 8:30.

"CEILING ZERO" (Copley). Aviation melodrama by Commander Frank Wead. Produced by Mary Young, with Robert Ober, Edgar Mason and G. Albert Smith. 8:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

Movies

MODERN—Shirley Temple in "Littlest Rebel." 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10. Also "Stars Over Broadway," with Pat O'Brien and Jane Froman. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

EXETER—"Pursuit," with Chester Morris. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55. "Bishop Misbehaves." 3:29, 6:19, 9:09.

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Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in Arlington Town Hall, Massachusetts Avenue and Academy Street, Arlington. 3:30.

Music

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Concert by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. 2:30

CHELSEA WPA CHORAL CONCERT—G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. First Baptist Church. 3.

CHARLESTOWN WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Albert Holmes, conductor. Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., City Square. 3:15.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—Concert of Chamber Music Compositions, Joseph Wagner, conductor-composer. Copley Square. 8.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Address by Gen. Smedley D. Butler on "War Is a Racket," followed by open forum. 7:30.

HOTEL STATLER—Lecture on Hellenism and Hebraism by Dr. Ludwig Lewisohn. Mrs. Lewisohn will sing several groups of songs, and Miss Rachelle Shubow, pianist, will play several selections. 3:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Address on "The New Deal and the New Congress" by B. C. Vladeck, general manager of the Jewish Daily Forward, Corner Milk and Washington Streets, 3:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Informal talk and moving pictures on Norway and Sweden. 40 Beacon Street. 7:30.

WPA POPULAR LECTURE—Col. Louis D. Boutwell, 26th National Guard, on "Aviation," with musical program, Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown. 7:30.

NEWTON COMMUNITY FORUM—Address on "Inheritance Taxes on Modern Youth," by Miss Margaret Slattery, 3:15.

Monday

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Lecture on "Current Events" by D. Brewer Eddy, D. D. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION — Literary morning, conducted by Miss Emma Mills. Guest speakers: Lloyd Douglas, Christopher La Farge and Lucius Beebe, authors. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 11.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN CLUB—Organization meeting of the Boston Theater Alliance. 1 Marlboro Street. 4.

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Organization meeting. 15 Beacon Street. 8.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Round table discussion on "Today in Government and Finances," by Norman E. Peterson. 46 Beacon Street. 11.

METROPOLITAN—Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray in "The Bride Comes Home." 11:15 a. m., 1:50, 4:43, 7:37, 10:21. Stage: Phil Spitalny and His "Sweethearts of the Air." Sevitzky's orchestra.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:15, 4:40, 7:10, 9:35.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — Admiral Byrd's latest South Pole Expedition, news reels, cartoons, "Camera Hunting," "Tomorrow's Halfback."

UNIVERSITY—"Frisco Kid." 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. Also "A Feather in Her Hat." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

BOSTON—"Another Face," with Wallace Ford, Brian Donlevy and Phyllis Brooks. 11:09 a. m., 2, 4:51, 7:42, 10:33. Stage: "Broadway Revels."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Remember Last Night," with Edward Arnold, Sally Eilers and Robert Young. 3:40, 6:45, 9:30. Also "$1000 a Minute." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Captain Blood." Paramount: 9:58 a. m., 12:44, 3:32, 6:20, 8:59. Fenway: 1:37, 4:13, 6:49, 9:25. Also "Trouble in Toyland."

FINE ARTS—"La Maternelle." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:45. "Italian Caprice" and news reel.

TREMONT—Jean Harlow and William Powell in "Reckless." 9, 11:37 a. m., 2:54, 6:20, 8:46. Also Bruce Cabot and M. Churchill in "Without Children." 10:39 a. m., 1:36, 4:46, 8:12

UPTOWN—"Frisco Kid." 2:20, 5, 7:40, 10:20. Also "His Night Out," with Edward Everett Horton. 1:05, 3:45, 6:25, 9:05.

MEMORIAL—Lily Pons in "I Dream Too Much." 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. 8:15.

Other Events

REPERTORY THEATER —"Merry Movies," presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker. "Pop-Eye" day with two Silly Symphonies. 9:45 to 6:30.

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP — Puppet show "Alice in Wonderland." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

Cape Cod Turns From Fishing to Fashion and Finds It Pays

Women of North Truro are modistes now as they set up new winter industry and employ net-making skill to weave stylish evening wraps and colorful sports accessories.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH TRURO, Mass., Jan. 4—The plain fisherfolk of this little Cape Cod village seem nearly as conversant with Milady's fashions these days as the most distinguished of Parisian modistes. It may be a far leap from fish nets to even wraps, but a group of residents here are at least trying to make it.

Fishing to Fashions

In a loft overlooking the cliffs that bear old Highland Light, they cluster around the stove that has warmed the room for more than half a century. The men folks repair nets and talk about how they will use them when they go down to the sea for fish. The women, with fingers made skillful by years of fish-net making, sit in another circle and make nets of much softer and finer materials and as they tie the strands they talk of places where the product of their handiwork will be worn. They weave sports accessories for women—ascots, pirate scarves, turbans, hats with amusing pompons of rope; evening capes in sea colors, and other items to intrigue feminine hearts—and all made of net.

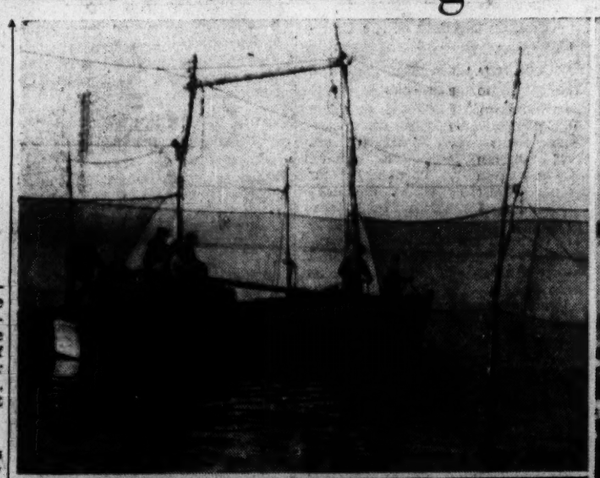
Decline in Fishing

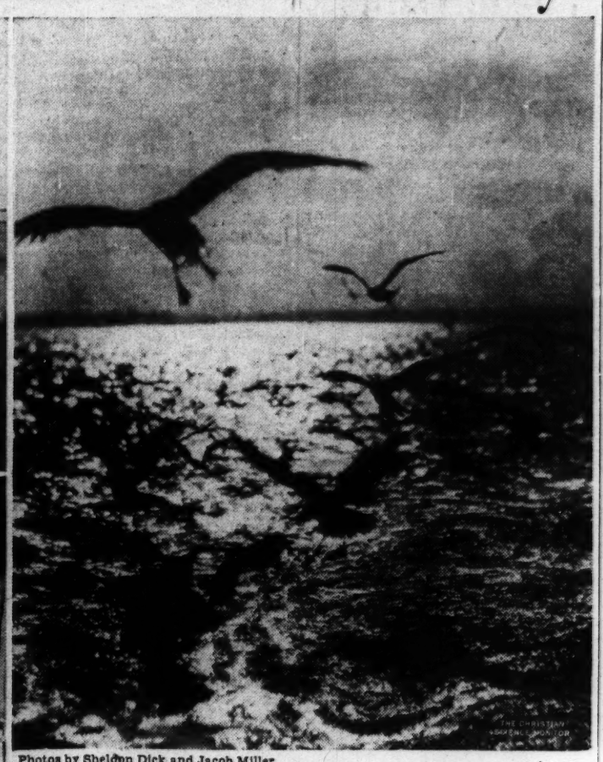
The idea came last fall to Mrs. John Worthington. Her husband manages the cold storage warehouse at North Truro and she noted the decline in Cape fishing in general and the winter decline in particular. Simultaneously she was impressed with the exactness and dexterity displayed by the fishermen's wives in making and repairing nets. The need for something to fill in the long incomeless winter gap and the abilities of the residents suggested the idea of making novelties from fish nets. Production of women's wear, using choice materials, smart modes and unusual colors was a natural evolution.

Attention Attracted

The rather novel apparel has attracted favorable attention from merchandisers and the North Truro folks hope to build a sizable industry in time from the idea.

The work is being extended by some of the men just now. Sailmakers are turning Brittany colored sailcloth into belts, picnic bags and wood carriers. Others are making barrel buoys and painting them with vivid hues and decorating them with bright ropes tied in designs. These colorful buoys will serve as end tables and tea trays.





Photos by Sheldon Dick and Jacob Miller

Where Fish Net Fashions Got Their Start

Upper Left—Drying Nets at North Truro, Mass. Upper Right—Birds at North Truro. It Is Scenes Like This That Give Women Weavers on Cape Cod Inspiration for Designs in Fish Net Clothing. Lower Left—Some Completed Fish Net Products in Loft at North Truro

Liberty League Receipts for 1935 Totaled $483,275

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The American Liberty League Jan. 2 reported expenditures totaling $389,973 and a balance on hand for the new year of $93,201 in a statement filed with the clerk of the House.

The report filed by R. J. Dillon, controller of the league, listed receipts amounting to $483,275. Largest contributors were the du Pont family of Wilmington, Del., who provided $138,250 in loans and contributions. The league has been a leading new-deal critic.

The Bankers Trust Company of New York made a $20,000 loan to the league last April 29.

The report today covered the calendar year 1935.

Shouse Got $51,000

Jouett Shouse, president of the league, was reported to have received $51,000 during the year in salary, travel and incidental expenses.

William C. Murphy Jr., director of publicity, received $1166.66 a month and his assistant, William Kerby, $458.33 a month. Other disbursements, for the most part, went for printing, supplies, office expenses, travel, organization and clerk hire.

Irenee du Pont led his family in meeting league expenses with four loans to the league totaling $79,750. His wife contributed $1000. Lammot du Pont made two loans for a $10,000 total; Pierre S. du Pont made a $5000 contribution and two $5000 loans. William du Pont also contributed $5000 to the league and made two $5000 loans.

Henry Belin du Pont contributed $5000 and loaned $10,000 to the league during the year. Archibald M. L. du Pont contributed $2500.

Raskob Aided

John J. Raskob, former Democratic national chairman, aided the league with $15,000, of which $10,000 was a loan.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., head of General Motors, also loaned the league $10,000 and made a $5000 contribution in addition.

Joseph E. Widener, Philadelphia capitalist, loaned the league $10,000 and contributed $5000 to its campaign, as did E. T. Wier of Pittsburgh.

Contributions of $5000 and $10,000 loans also were made by John L. Pratt of 1775 Broadway, New York, and H. B. Rust, Koppers Building, Pittsburgh. John T. Smith of the same Broadway address as Pratt, made a $5000 contribution and a $5000 loan, as did J. Howard Pew of 1608 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Other large contributors included Donaldson Brown of 1775 Broadway, loans $10,000, contributions, $5000.

R. M. Carpenter, Wilmington, Del., $5000 contribution and $10,000 loan; Charles C. Copeland, Wilmington, Del., $5000 contribution and $10,000 loan.

S. Hallock du Pont swelled the family total with two $5000 loans and a $5000 contribution to the league.

Other Contributors

The Phillips Petroleum Company of Baritesville, Okla., contributed $2500 and made a loan of the same amount.

H. B. Earhart of Detroit, who contributed $4000 in 1934 made two $4000 loans to the league in 1935.

Edward F. Hutton, New York capitalist who gave $5000 in 1934 loaned the league $5000 in 1935. George M. Moffett of New York made a loan of $5000. He contributed a similar amount in 1934.

Contributions and loans amounting to $6500 were received by the league from W. L. Clayton, Houston, Tex., cotton man who gave the league $1000 in 1934.

W. Sam Carpenter Jr. of Wilmington, Del., who contributed $2500 in 1934 gave a total of $2334 last year.

Two $3125 loans were received by the league from T. L. Chadbourne, New York City.

Nine $100 contributions were listed in the league receipts from the Countess Frieda Frasch Costantini, of 12 Rue Dumont-D'Urville, Paris, France.

The league announced several days ago it would file the report, although it contended "the league is not subject to the provisions" of the federal Corrupt Practices Act which requires reports of political organizations.

"This is done because the league desires that everyone at all times shall be fully informed of all its activities," a league statement said.

Colonial Equality Is Called Key To Peace in Ethiopia

Could the Ethiopian crisis be settled tomorrow? That would be definitely possible if France and England were willing to include in their negotiations the allocation of colonial mandates to Italy. Such was the opinion expressed by Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association at the association's luncheon in the Copley Plaza Hotel this noon. And such a reallocation of mandates was his basic remedy for today's wars and rumors of wars.

Mr. Buell, fresh from a four-month tour of Europe, was emphatic in stating that, while sanctions must be vigorously pushed at this time, a general cure for the world's dictatorships and armament races must be speedily found. This solution, he declared, lies in a new international co-operation, of reduced trade barriers, stabilized currencies, and above all, equal colonial opportunities. He indicated that he had discovered the machinery for this new co-operation in the revitalized atmosphere of the League of Nations.

Says U. S. Must Aid

The United States must lend a hand in this world readjustment, Mr. Buell continued. Already, he pointed out, Secretary Hull has aided measurably by his efforts, through reciprocal trade pacts, to bring down international trade barriers.

"Americans instinctively wish to be isolationists," he said. "But judging by the protests against the treatment of the Catholics in Mexico, the Jews in Germany, or the Ethiopians by Italy, America is the most sanction-minded country in the world."

Neutrality Act

So far, international co-operation has appeared mainly in the present Neutrality Act. He characterized this as satisfactory, provided raw materials be added to the list of embargoed products. But, he indicated, if the League emerges victorious, if the peoples of Europe succeed in forcing their governments to "sanction" Italy out of Ethiopia—in short, if the collective peace system works, America must be ready to co-operate further.

New Policy

This, he indicated, would require a new neutrality policy. He recommended a law which would give the President power to discriminate against the aggressor. This is in line with the Administration's new neutrality bill.

Mr. Buell placed the burden of new world leadership on three nations, England, France and the United States. "No leadership can be expected from the dictatorships," he declared. Germany, by rearming, is working against the very world economic recovery which she needs to end her growing economic disorders.

Hitler's Problems

"Within five years Hitler may find himself with a huge debt and a huge army on his hands. He may be forced into a program of international repudiation on the one hand and external aggression on the other. Hitler may have to follow the example of Mussolini."

Germany, allied with Poland and Italy, would stand a good chance of winning a European war, Mr. Buell estimates. But should the League succeed in Ethiopia, an Italian-German alliance is unlikely. A strong League, backed by the new spirit of collective peace enforcement, would far reduce the possibilities of a general war.

International Justice

"But international order is not enough," he continued. "It must be accompanied by an effort to realize international justice. It is highly significant that the British Government in several formal declarations has insisted that the League become an instrument of peaceful change."

Cosmetic Act Hits New Legal Snag In Long Maine Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 4—Maine's attempt to regulate cosmetics struck another snag yesterday in United States District Court here when Bourjois, Inc., of New York, in a test bill in equity brought on behalf of the Toilet Goods Manufacturers' Association, attacked the Cosmetics Act, passed by the last Maine Legislature, as unconstitutional.

The case was heard by Justice Scott Wilson of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Massachusetts and Judge John A. Peters of the Maine U. S. District Courts. No further hearing on the matter is contemplated.

Provisions of Bill

The statute under attack provides that after Jan. 1, 1936 no person or firm shall hold for sale in intrastate commerce, give away, supply or apply in any beauty shop or barber shop any cosmetic preparation unless the preparation has received a certificate of registration as to its freedom from ingredients poisonous, or injurious to the person.

The cosmetic company argued that the act is contrary to the Constitutions of Maine and of the United States in that it delegates to a state department the right to make ordinances and regulations; that it does not reserve to the manufacturer the right to hearing or of appeal, and that the language of the act is too inclusive. This language, said the plaintiff, is an almost word-for-word copy of the provision formerly regulating the sale in Maine of intoxicating liquor, but lacks the constitutional authority expressly written in for that earlier legislation. Further attack proceeded from the provision in the act for search and seizure of cosmetic goods without a warrant.

Previous Law Attacked

The bill was passed by the Maine Legislature last March 29. By its terms, it repealed a previous act of the 1933 Legislature which had aroused threats of boycott of Maine dealers by manufacturers. This law also was attacked in the Federal Court here.

No measure passed by the Legislature in years created more general objection than did the earlier cosmetic law. Not only did drug and department stores raise an outcry, but beauty shops and barber shops, and all their patrons, women joined in the protest.

Testimony at the hearing indicated that although the State authorities have bought various samples for analysis, they contemplate no immediate drive against manufacturers.

Uruguay President Restores Guarantees

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., Jan. 3 (AP)—President Terra and his Cabinet, in a New Year's message, restored constitutional guarantees suspended during last January's revolt and decreed that political exiles might return to Uruguay.

The President and Cabinet decided the extraordinary powers which the executive received from Congress a year ago were no longer necessary.

Federal School For Police Opens For 12-Week Term

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—The Justice Department has announced that the second class of the new police "West Point" training school would begin Monday, Jan. 6, would last for 12 weeks, and would include 25 executive "students" brought together from all parts of the nation.

At the same time it was learned today that Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the criminal division of the Justice Department, will shortly be nominated to the post of assistant to the Attorney General, third highest office in the department. Brien McMahone, now special assistant to the Attorney General, will follow Mr. Keenan as head of the criminal division.

The major objective of the new school is to assist in co-ordinating police efforts all over the United States, and so successful has the first class of the school been, that there is every prospect that the work will continue indefinitely. Ultimately, federal schools for prison executives, and for prosecuting officials are proposed by the Justice Department.

Interstate Idea

The school is one of the outgrowths of the "Attorney General's conference on crime," held here a year ago, at which universal recognition of the need of greater centralization and co-ordination in combating interstate criminals was recorded. The school is a brand new step in that direction, and its sponsors consider it one of the most hopeful developments since the original Lindbergh case, from which so many modern American developments spring.

First-Class Assigned Duties

Practically the entire membership of the first class of 23 has already been assigned to administrative and executive duties in the departments and organizations, which sent them to Washington, in order to pass on their information to home divisions. An "alumni association" has been organized to promote friendly relations between the federal and local enforcement agencies.

Invitations to attend the school are extended to law enforcement agencies, which are asked to select representatives capable of receiving the intensive course, or to assist in instruction work. Training runs from latest scientific developments, to proper police administration.

Based on applications received by the department in the past few months, the second class will have students from Arkansas to New Jersey, representing in some instances state troopers, and in others sheriffs' offices.

Subjects and Lecturers

A formidable list of subjects together with lecturers is offered. For example, Lieut. Col. A. J. Drexel Biddle, former international amateur boxing champion, will discuss "jiu jitsu"; Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard, will talk on "the law enforcement officer and the prosecutor"; E. K. Jett, assistant chief engineer, Federal Communications Commission, will discuss "Police Administration"; Raymond Moley, "Prosecution Administration," and all told over 50 other similar authorities will take part in the courses.

The Justice Department is attempting to make the school so outstanding in its instruction that its national reputation will be accepted. This will aid in the great task of unification and co-ordination which is seen by many leaders as the next big step in combating American crime.

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Family Quits Office It Held 105 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRFAX, Va., Jan. 4—When Frederick Wilmer Richardson, county clerk for 55 years, retired on Jan. 1, this position had been held in his family for an unbroken period of 105 years.

Mr. Richardson's clerkship dated back to Oct. 14, 1880, when he succeeded his father who had held the position since 1830.

Only two other men have held the county clerkship since 1742 when Fairfax County was formed from Prince William County, and included the present counties of Loudoun and Arlington. At that time, Mr. Catesby Cocke, clerk of Prince William County, also served the newly formed county.

He was succeeded by Mr. William Moss, who was followed by Mr. Ferdinand Dawson Richardson in 1830, just 30 years after the original courthouse at Fairfax was completed. It is said that George Washington, who lived within a few miles at Mount Vernon, was instrumental in having the county seat placed at Fairfax.

Among the prized possessions of Mr. Richardson are a survey in George Washington's handwriting, and a letter to his father from Henry Clay written in 1848 while Mr. Clay was in the United States Senate.

Bandit Chieftain Shot; Philippine Plot Thwarted

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 4 (AP)—Constabulary officers disclosed Jan. 2 that a daring plot had been thwarted with the shooting of bandit chieftain Teodoro Asedillo and two of his aides.

Notes found on Asedillo's body outlined a plan for outlaws led by Asedillo and "Captain" Kulas Encallado to raid towns on the shores of Laguna de Bay today. The bandits planned to execute officials and all constabulary informers in the raided towns. Asedillo was trapped with three of his followers Tuesday.

Piano Scholarship Offered

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON—A piano study scholarship of $1000 is being offered by the American Matthay Association, an organization of the American pupils of Tobias Matthay, English piano teacher. Young pianists wishing to compete for the prize may address Miss Julia Wrightington, 94 Parry Street, Brookline.

Aberhart Declares Social Credit Plan Cannot Be Stopped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont.—Social Credit is a combination of cultural heritage and unearned increment, explained William Aberhart, Social Credit Premier of Alberta, at a recent meeting here of the Hamilton Teachers' Council as he urged the teachers of Ontario to study the principles of Social Credit and talk about it with their friends. He claimed that the experiment is being conducted scientifically and that no step is being taken hurriedly. He firmly believes that it will start and never stop.

The basis of Social Credit is cultural heritage or the right to individual development, he continued. If the wealth of Ontario belongs to Alberta or Quebec, that is wrong, but if it belongs to the people of Ontario as individuals it is right. The second principle, unearned increment, is the increase in value of anything not earned by the man who produced it. Basic dividend is the method of getting cultural heritage and unearned increment together. Under Social Credit these dividends are paid regularly to give everyone the necessities of life. Products in Alberta are valued at $180,000,000 a year, and in the process of manufacture and other steps they increase about six times in value. If this is divided among the people of Alberta, all will be given the necessities of life, with $60,000,000 left over.

In his reply to the question as to where the money will come from, Mr. Aberhart pointed out that only 5 per cent of all transactions are done with money, the 95 per cent being done with the credit and bookkeeping. In Social Credit the plan is to use the 95 per cent.

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Roosevelt Talk Aids Oil Ban, Europe's Sanctionists Say

(Continued from Page 1)

pitals and other inhumane purposes.

The moral sense of the world has already intervened once in the past few weeks to prevent the legalization of injustice and it is confidently believed that it would do so again.

Divided on Method

It has to be recognized that there are two schools of thought within the sanctionist ranks.

One says that it would be unwise to stiffen sanctions at this moment because signs of disillusionment are just beginning to appear in Italy and intensification of sanctions might result in closing incipient fissures in the Italian national resistance to the world's disapproval.

The other declares that the moment when Italy is beginning to be disconcerted is precisely the time to redouble the peaceful pressure against her.

Diplomatic Exchanges

During the interval between now and Jan. 20, when the League Council is due to meet, the issue will be threshed out, not only in Britain, but by diplomatic exchanges. At the moment all that can be said with certainty is that the balance of opinion here, both in and outside of the Government, appears to favor the second thesis—provided the difficulty of insuring joint action to repel a warlike act by Italy against one of the sanctionist powers can be solved.

Sauerwein Story Denied

In this connection it is stated that talks with the Mediterranean powers have been satisfactory so far as they have gone, which, however, is not very far.

Stories emanating from France that Britain has agreed to take over the defense of Dunkirk and the Somme area, are denied here. The only hypothetical case that has been discussed is what to do to meet a "mad dog act" by Premier Mussolini of Italy. This obviously involves cooperation in the Mediterranean zone and the presence of British airplanes on French soil.

French Want Assurances

The French, no doubt, would like to work out a plan to meet other contingencies. The British Government is not prepared to do anything that might look like an affront to Germany.

But, it is generally admitted that if the precedent is established on Britain's initiative of making collective preparations to resist an hypothetical act by one power it would be impossible for Britain to refuse a similar request by France or some other European state if similar circumstances should arise in future in some other part of Europe.

If League Went to War

One other question which has arisen here in connection with President Roosevelt's speech yesterday is what would be the position of the League powers in relation to the United States if the application of sanctions should involve them all in war because of an attack against one of them by Italy? Would the United States apply an embargo on exports impartially to both sides, irrespective of the merits of the case? And, if so, what would happen to her export trade, seeing that League powers include practically the whole world except Japan and Brazil?

Paris Sees Washington Refusing to Support League Collectivism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 4—Deep dissatisfaction with President Roosevelt's neutrality policy is voiced in the French press today on the grounds that by refusing to distinguish between the aggressor and the victim of an aggression he is encouraging the aggressor nation and intensifying economic nationalism.

America's new neutrality policy may make possible the adopton of an oil embargo against Italy at Geneva, it is felt here. But at the same time it is held that Mr. Roosevelt's address tended to discourage this League move by emphasizing America's isolationism and its determination not to support the Geneva system of collective action against the aggressor.

With one eye on the prospects of another German invasion of France the French press points out the catastrophic effect of the American neutrality attitude on France's own security.

Deprived of the possibility of obtaining arms and raw material from the United States, whence France now buys most of its oil, the French protest that their only hope of salvation would lie in building up an economic autarchy during peace time which would enable them to get along without American products in time of war. The result would be re-enforcement of economic nationalism and a fresh obstacle to the world's trade recovery.

Reports that the Paris visit of William Phillips, American Under Secretary of State and delegate to the London Naval Conference was connected with the neutrality issue and a possible oil embargo were denied by Mr. Phillips in an interview. He said his visit was entirely unofficial and his conference with Premier Pierre Laval was purely a courtesy call.

Japanese Newspapers Refuse to Don Coat As Aggressor Nation

TOKYO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Japan, at least in all press indications, declined today to don the shoe of the aggressive militarist nation described—without naming names—in President Roosevelt's message last night to the United States Congress.

Japanese afternoon newspapers gave prominence to the address in bold, but noncommittal headlines.

Only the Asahi headlined President Roosevelt's reference to a few trouble-making powers.

The newspaper Vomiuri, in an editorial headline, expressed the opinion that the address displayed concern by the President over the North China and East African situations.

The majority of Japanese newspapers stressed the President's passages outlining the United States policy for neutrality rather than those referring to recognition of "growing ill-will, of marked trends toward aggression, of increasing armaments, of shortening tempers—the situation which has in it many of the elements that lead to the tragedy of general war."

Official Japanese comment on the message was not immediately available, government authorities still being absent on their New Year holidays.

Europe Is Fearful Of War Threat In Revived Oil Plans

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LONDON, Jan. 4—The United States neutrality course attracted close European attention today, with a general belief growing that if the Roosevelt Administration restricted exports of oil as a war material, the League of Nations would follow suit.

Interest in Washington's action, heightened by President Roosevelt's internationally-broadcast message to the joint session of Congress last night and introduction of new neutrality measures, was increased further by a sense of a rapidly returning European crisis.

Oil Embargo Revived

The plan for East African concessions to the adjudged Italian aggressors collapsed under the weight of adverse public opinion, and the question of an oil embargo against Italy—involving the question of European peace—is to be revived at Geneva in about two weeks.

Great Britain, a League leader, informed sources said, would be influenced by the American attitude in determining its own stand on the controversial question.

In Rome, where reliable sources had said denial to Italy of the oil supplies much needed by its mechanized armies might spread the East African warfare to Europe, the "elasticity" of the Roosevelt neutrality policy was regarded by some as its most hopeful feature.

Fear British Influence

Apprehension was expressed in informed Italian quarters, however, lest the American program in practice should be susceptible to the "influence of Great Britain and fanatical sanctionists."

This view was reflected in a widely current Italian conviction that any extension of embargoes by the United States, to stay out of war, would encourage the League of Nations, already applying other financial and economic penalties to Italy.

The American neutrality moves also fell short of Italian hopes in another respect.

Informed sources pointed out that limitation of American oil exports to peacetime levels, under congressional proposals for permanent neutrality legislation, would supply Italy with only 6 per cent of its normal consumption.

High Interest in England

The British public listened in on President Roosevelt's annual message to the Congress with an anxious earnestness such as has not been given to any similar occasion since the World War year, 1918.

Throughout the British Isles, cold and flooded in some sections by wintry rains, many sat up until 2 a. m. (9 p. m. Friday, E. S. T.) to hear the voice of the American President, broadcast across the Atlantic.

The British followed with particular interest Mr. Roosevelt's references to American foreign policy, outlining a twofold neutrality program—to ban American arms and ammunition to belligerents, and to hold to normal peacetime exports shipments to warring nations of all American products entering into conduct of war.

Berlin Press Endorses U. S. Desire to Shun War

BERLIN, Jan. 4 (AP)—Excerpts from President Roosevelt's message to Congress were prominently displayed in Berlin newspapers today, with emphasis on what was interpreted as "the end of dollar diplomacy."

Although officials had made no public comment, opinions heard in high circles were to the effect that the mutual desire of Germany and the United States to "keep out of war" was resulting in similar neutrality policies.

Roosevelt's references to autocratic Governments were assumed to apply to Italy and Japan, whose armies are operating actively.

South America Expects Message to Help Policy

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Jan. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt's message to Congress awakened widespread interest in Argentina and neighboring countries of South America.

In diplomatic circles the opinion was expressed that the President's references to the good-neighborly solidarity of the United States with the Latin-American republics would further strengthen the effect of his policy in Latin America.

Although newspapers did not receive accounts of the speech until too late to comment editorially, all morning papers in Buenos Aires displayed it prominently on their front pages.

La Nacion, headlining its report "Roosevelt put enemies of peace on trial," gave three columns to the account.

Plan for Two Republics In Philippines Denied

MANILA, P. I., Jan. 3 (AP)—Reports that the Mindanaosulu Mohammedan Students Association sought autonomy for the southern Philippine Islands were emphatically denied today by Teopisto Guingona, director of the bureau of non-Christian tribes.

"The report of any such movement is groundless," he said. "The non-Christian tribes favor the present regime and pledge co-operation to the commonwealth. The student association is not connected with such a movement."

Neutrality Bill Is More Isolationist Than Ever

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—The text of the Administration's neutrality bill follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that this act may be cited as the "Neutrality Act of 1936."

Definitions

Section 1. For the purposes of this act—

(a) The term "board" means the National Munitions Control Board.

(b) The term "United States," when used in a geographical seuse, means the continental United States, the territories and insular possessions of the United States (including the Philippine Islands), the Canal Zone and the District of Columbia.

(c) The term "person" means a natural person, corporation, partnership, organization or association.

(d) The term "vessel" means every description of watercraft (including aircraft) or other contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on or over water.

(e) The term "American vessel" means any vessel (including aircraft) documented under the laws of the United States.

(f) The term "vehicle" means every description of carriage (including aircraft) or other contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on or over land.

Export of Arms, Ammunition, And Implements of War

Section 2 (a) Upon the outbreak or during the progress of any war between, or among, two or more foreign states, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, or sell for export, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to any belligerent country, named in the proclamation, or to any neutral country for transshipment to or for the use of any such belligerent country.

(b) The President shall, by proclamation, definitely enumerate the arms, ammunition, and implements of war the export of which is prohibited by this act.

Power of Extension

(c) The President shall, from time to time, by proclamation, extend such embargo upon the export of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to other countries as and when they may become involved in such war.

(d) When in the judgment of the President the conditions which have caused him to issue a proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke the same and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply.

Export of Articles and Materials Used for War Purposes

Section 3. (a) Whenever during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that the placing of restrictions on the shipment from the United States to belligerent countries of certain articles or materials used in the manufacture of arms, ammunition or implements of war, or in the conduct of war, will serve to promote the security and preserve the neutrality of the United States, or to protect the lives and commerce of nationals of the United States, or that to refrain from placing such restrictions would contribute to a prolongation or expansion of the war and shall so proclaim, it shall thereafter be unlawful to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, or sell for export, such articles or materials from any place in the United States to any belligerent country named in the proclamation, or to any neutral country for transshipment to or for use of any such belligerent country in excess of a normal amount, in quantity and kind, of exports from the United States to the respective belligerent countries prior to the date of the proclamation such normal amount to constitute the average of shipments during a previous period of years to be determined by the President; provided, that no restriction or prohibition imposed under this section shall under any circumstances be applied to food or medical supplies.

Gives President Leeway

(b) The President shall, by proclamation, definitely enumerate the articles or materials the exportation of which is to be restricted, and he may, from time to time, modify or revoke in whole or in part any proclamation issued by him under this section when he shall find that the conditions which caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist or have so changed as to justify in his opinion such modification or revocation.

Section 4. (a) Whenever the President shall have issued his proclamation as provided for in Section 2 of this act, it shall thereafter during the period of the war be unlawful for any person within the United States to purchase or sell bonds, securities, or other obligations of the Government of any belligerent country, or of any political subdivision thereof, or of any person acting for or on behalf of such Government, issued after the date of such proclamation, or to make any loan or extend any credit to any such Government or person: Provided, that if the President shall find that such action will serve to protect the commercial or other interest of the United States or its nationals, he may, in his discretion, and to such extent and under such regulations as he may prescribe, except from the operation of this section, ordinary commercial credits and short-time obligations in aid of legal transactions and of a character customarily used in current commercial business.

Heavy Violation Penalties

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a renewal or adjustment of indebtedness existing on the date of the President's proclamation.

(c) Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section or of any regulations issued hereunder shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both. Should the violation be by a corporation, organization or association, any officer or agent thereof participating in the violation shall be liable to the penalty herein prescribed.

(d) When the President shall have revoked his proclamation as provided for in Section 2 of this act, the provisions of this section and of any regulations issued by the President hereunder shall thereupon cease to apply.

Equal Application of Embargoes, and So Forth

Section 5. Any embargo, prohibition, or restriction that may be imposed by or under the provisions of sections 2, 3, or 4 of this act shall apply equally to all belligerents, unless the Congress, with the approval of the President, shall declare otherwise.

American Vessels Prohibited From Carrying Arms, etc.

Section 6. (a) Whenever the President shall have issued a proclamation as provided for in Section 2 of this act it shall hereafter be unlawful for any American vessel to carry arms, ammunition or implements of war to any belligerent country named therein, or to any neutral country for transshipment to, or for the use of, such belligerent country.

On President's Discretion

(b) If the President shall find that the maintenance of peace between the United States and foreign nations, or the protection of the commercial interests of the United States and its nationals, or the security or neutrality of the United States would be promoted by prohibiting American vessels from carrying any of the articles or materials enumerated in any proclamation issued by him under Section 3 of this act, and shall so proclaim, it shall thereafter be unlawful for any American vessel to carry any such articles or materials from any place in the United States to any belligerent country, or to any neutral country for transshipment to or for use of any belligerent country.

Up to President

(c) The President may, from time to time, modify or revoke in whole or in part any proclamation issued by him under Paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) When in the judgment of the President the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke the same and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply.

Penalties for violation of Sections 2, 3, or 6.

Section 7. (a) Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of Section 2, 3 or 6 of this act shall export, or attempt to export or cause to be exported, or sell for export, arms, ammunition, implements or war, or other articles or materials enumerated in a proclamation by the President, or shall take, attempt to take, or shall authorize, hire, or solicit another to take any vessel or vehicle carrying such cargo out of a port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel or vehicle, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and such part of the property or cargo as is covered by the proclamation shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 1 to 8 inclusive, Title 6, Chapter 30, of the act approved June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 223-225, U. S. C. Title 22, Secs. 238-245).

Disposal of Contraband

(b) In the case of the forfeiture of any arms, ammunition, or implements of war, by reason of a violation of this act, no public or private sale shall be required, but such arms, ammunition, or implements of war shall be delivered to the Secretary of War for such use or disposal thereof as shall be approved by the President.

Transactions With Belligerents

Section 8. Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that the maintenance of peace between the United States and foreign nations, or the protection of the commercial interests of the United States and its nationals, or the security or the neutrality of the United States would be promoted by requiring nationals of the United States to assume the risk of commercial transactions with the Governments or nationals of belligerent countries, or persons residing therein, and shall so proclaim, thereafter American nationals who engage in such transactions shall do so at their own risk.

Travel by American Nationals On Belligerent Vessels

Section 9. Whenever the President shall have issued his proclamation as provided for in Section 2 of this act, thereafter no national of the United States shall travel on any vessel of any belligerent nation except at his own risk, unless in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President prescribe. No passport issued by the Secretary of State or any one acting under his authority shall be valid for use by any person for travel from the United States on any such vessel.

(b) When the President shall have revoked his proclamation as provided for in Section 2 of this act the provisions of this section and of any regulations issued by the President hereunder shall thereupon cease to apply.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not apply to a national whose voyage on a vessel of a belligerent was begun in advance of the date on the President's proclamation, and who had no opportunity to discontinue the voyage after that date; nor shall they apply under 90 days after the date of the President's proclamation to a national returning from a foreign country to the United States.

Use of American Ports As Base of Supply

Section 10. (a) Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President, or any person thereunto authorized by him, shall have cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, whether requiring clearance or not, is about to carry out of a port of the United States fuel, arms, ammunitions, men, supplies, dispatches, or information to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent nation, but the evidence is not deemed sufficient to justify forbidding the departure of the vessel as provided for by Section 1, title V, Chapter 30, of the Act approved June 15, 1917 (40 stat. 217, 221; U. S. C., Title 18, Sec. 31), and if, in the President's judgment, such action will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign nations, or to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its nationals, or to promote the security or neutrality of the United States, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to require the owner, master, or person in command thereof, before departing from a port of the United States to give a bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in such amount as he shall deem proper, conditioned that the vessel will not deliver the men, dispatches, information, or any part of the cargo, to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent nation.

(b) If the President, or any person thereunto authorized by him, shall find that a vessel, domestic or foreign, in a port of the United States, has previously cleared from a port of the United States during such war and delivered its cargo or any part thereof to a warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent nation, he may prohibit the departure of such vessel during the duration of the war.

Submarines Prohibited From Entering American Waters

Section 11. (a) Whenever, during any war in which the United States is neutral, the President shall find that the placing of special restrictions on the use of the ports and territorial waters of the United States by the submarines of belligerent nations will serve to maintain peace between the United States and foreign nations, or to protect the commercial interests of the United States and its nationals, or to promote the security or neutrality of the United States, and shall so proclaim, it shall thereafter be unlawful for any such submarine to enter a port of the territorial waters of the United States, or to depart therefrom, except under such conditions and subject to such limitations as the President may prescribe.

(b) When, in the judgment of the President, the conditions which have caused him to issue his proclamation have ceased to exist, he shall revoke the same and the provisions of this section shall thereupon cease to apply.

Amended

Section 12. Section 2 of the joint resolution (public resolution numbered 67, Seventy-fourth Congress approved Aug. 31, 1935, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(a) The National Munitions Control Board which is hereby established shall consist of the Secretary of State, who shall be chairman and executive officer of the board, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce. Except as otherwise provided in this section or by other law, the administration of this section is vested in the Department of State.

"(b) The President is hereby authorized to proclaim, upon recommendation of the board from time to time, a list of articles which shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of this section.

Traffic in Arms

(c) Every person who engages in the business of manufacturing for export, exporting or importing any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in paragraph (B) of this section, whether as an exporter, importer, manufacturer, or dealer, shall register with the Secretary of State, his name, or style, principal place of business, and places of business in the United States, and a list of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war which he exports, imports, or manufactures for export.

"(d) Every person required to register under the provisions of this section shall pay a registration fee of $500 and upon receipt of such fee the Secretary of State shall issue a registration certificate valid for five years which shall be renewable for further period of five years upon the payment for each renewal of a fee of $500.

Notification Stressed

(e) Every person required to register under this section shall notify the Secretary of State of any change in the arms, ammunition, or implements of war which he exports, imports, or manufactures for export; and upon such notification the Secretary of State shall issue to such person an amended certificate of registration, free of charge, which shall remain valid until the date of expiration of the original certificate.

(f) It shall be unlawful for any person required to register under the provisions of this section to import or export any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in Paragraph (B) of this section without having registered in accordance with the provisions of this section.

Governing Exports

(g) It shall be unlawful for any person to export, or attempt to export, from the United States any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in paragraph (b) of this section to any other country, or to import, or attempt to import, to the United States from any other country any of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in said paragraph (b), without first having obtained a license therefor from the Department of State for each shipment.

(h) Export and import licenses shall be issued to persons who have registered as herein provided for, except in cases where the exportation of arms, ammunition, or implements of war would be in violation of this section or any other law of the United States, or of a treaty to which the United States is a party, in which cases such licenses shall not be issued: provided, however, that after the ninetieth day following the effective date of this act no export licenses shall be issued unless the government of the country to which such arms are to be exported has indicated to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that permission for the importation has been accorded; and provided, further, that after the ninetieth day following the effective date of this act no licenses shall be issued for the export of appliances and substances exclusively intended for chemical warfare.

(i) The Secretary of State shall issue regulations for carrying out the provisions of this section.

(j) The board shall be called into session by the chairman and shall hold at least one meeting a year.

(k) No purchase of arms, ammunition or implements of war shall be made on behalf of the United States by any officer, executive department or independent establishment of the Government from any person who shall have failed to register under the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section.

Court Action

"(l) Any contract in violation of the provisions of Paragraph (k) of this section is hereby declared to be contrary to the public policy of the United States; shall not be enforceable in any court of the United States, and shall not afford any basis for the granting of legal or equitable relief by any such court.

"(m) No sale of the arms, ammunition, or implements of war referred to in Paragraph (B) of this section shall be made on behalf of the United States by any officer, executive department, or independent establishment of the Government to any foreign Government on or after November 29, 1936. The provisions of the Act of August 29, 1916, relating to the sale of ordnance and stores to the Government of Cuba (39 Stat 619, 643; U. S. C. Title 50, Sec 72), are hereby abrogated as of November 29, 1936.

Keep Record

"(n) All persons required to register under this section shall maintain, subject to the inspection of the Secretary of State, such permanent records of manufacture for export, importation, and exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war as he shall prescribe.

Face Prison or Fine

"(o) Any person who violates or fails to comply with any of the requirement of this section or any regulations issued under this section shall, on conviction, be fined not more than $10,000 or be imprisoned for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"(p) The board shall make an annual report to Congress, copies of which shall be distributed as are other reports transmitted to Congress. Such report shall contain such information and data collected by the board as may be considered of value in the determination of questions in connection with the control of trade in arms, ammunition, and implements of war. It shall include a list of all persons required to register under the provisions of this section and full information concerning the licenses issued under the provisions of this section.

"(q) Such amount as may from time to time be deemed necessary is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by the Secretary of State in carrying out the duties as aforesaid and in defraying the expenses of the board in discharging the duties placed upon it by this section."

Regulations by The President

Section 13. The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this act through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct.

Application of Provisions Of This Act

Section 14. If any of the provisions of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

Modification or Termination of Treaties

Section 15. (a) If the President shall find that any of the provisions of this act, if applied, would contravene treaty provisions in force between the United States and any foreign country, he may enter into negotiations with the Government of such country for the purpose of effecting such modification of the treaty provisions as may be necessary, and if he shall be unable to bring about the necessary modifications, he may in his discretion give notice of termination of the treaty.

(b) Except to the extent that the law and rules of neutrality are or may be temporarily or provisionally modified by or under authority of this act the United States reserves and reaffirms its rights under international law as it existed prior to August 1, 1914.

Repeal of Joint Resolution Of Aug. 31, 1935

Section 16. Section 1 and Sections 3 to 9, inclusive, of the joint resolution (Public Resolution numbered 67, Seventy-fourth Congress) approved August 31, 1935, are hereby repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any proclamation issued by the President pursuant to that resolution. Any such proclamation shall remain effective until revoked in accordance with the corresponding provisions of the present act.

Authorization for Appropriation

Section 17. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated from time to time, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions and accomplish the purposes of this act.

Roosevelt's Foreign Policy Is Challenge to Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

tack"? Or his denunciation of those who live "by the law of the sword"?

What member of Congress could keep silent during denunciations of "foreign rulers" who "seek selfish power"?

Ah. There's the Rub

Such legislators—and they are the overwhelming majority—gave head-nodding agreement to Mr. Roosevelt's transition from the happy Americas, where "there is neither war, nor rumor of war, nor desire for war," too ". . . the rest of the world—ah, there is the rub!" They agreed that the readily identified aggressor states should have "that patience necessary to attain reasonable and legitimate objectives by peaceful negotiation or by an appeal to the finer instincts of world justice."

All these well-tried phases and ideas rather tied the hands of isolationists who suspected the President's real motives. But their hands will not be tied when the time for amending the Neutrality Act comes.

May Affect His Power

It would seem quite possible that such limited degree of flexibility allowed the President under the drafts of the Pittman and McReynolds bills might now be reduced still further. Specifically, it is probable that the Nye group will introduce amendments or alternate legislation removing presidential discretion over the embargo of war commodities like oil and cotton, and making the financial embargo more rigid.

Makes Stand Plain

But the real importance of the President's foreign affairs declarations lies in their meaning as a statement of executive policy. Mr. Roosevelt puts himself and his branch of the Government unequivocally on the side of the democratic, antiaggressor nations.

He has words of praise for the smaller countries, for the democracies, for those which are resisting the warlike aggressors, and even for those who have to be "moving and moving again on the chessboard of international politics."

To what chessboard can the President refer than the board upon which Sir Samuel Hoare and Premier Laval recently made an ill-fated move? Is not Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, amply described by this Presidential commendation?

Has His Limitations

Thus, as critical days in Europe continue, notice is given that the American President is on the side of the peace-enforcers, that he even condones their chess-move devices.

But, says Europe, the President's hands are tied by Congress. What can he do alone? Europe should learn, experts here believe, that there are ways in which the President's hands are not tied. For instance, he can indulge in just as many consultations for the sake of world peace as he wishes, and Congress cannot prevent him therefrom. He can do this through special envoys, like Ambassador-at-Large Norman Davis, or William Phillips, Under Secretary of State, who is now going from European capital to capital for that precise purpose. Or he can do it with even less publicity through regular diplomatic channels.

What It Means in Practice

Further, if either the Administration's neutrality bill or the prospective Nye-Clark measure, is passed, the President will be able to give very direct and tangible aid and comfort to the powers now on the sanction side of the fence. It is true that both bills will prohibit discriminatory embargoes, that Italy and Ethiopia, or Britain, France, Germany, Soviet Russia, or any other powers, must be treated absolutely alike—in the letter of the law. But in practice, either neutrality bill means:

1. That the United States will not attempt to break through a League or a British blockade or embargo.

Revolution in Policy

2. That an oil embargo will be either compulsory upon the United States or up to the discretion of the President. True, it will apply nominally to both sides, but in fact Great Britain and the sanctions powers have access to their own oil, whereas Italy has not, Germany wolud not have. Japan probably would not have such access.

In effect, therefore, two immensely important facts are seen to emerge in Washington this week end:

The Executive has extended every ounce of rhetorical aid and comfort he can to Great Britain and the League powers.

The Congress is apparently on the way to enacting legislation which will answer the League's oil embargo question, and any similar question on the application of sanctions in future.

This constitutes a revolution in American foreign policy, and it has taken place under the banner of isolationism!

Philadelphia Opens Industrial Census

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4 (AP)—A national headquarters staff of 3500 "white collar" workers set out Jan. 2 to take a census of business in the Philadelphia area as part of a federal project to reach every part of the country.

Fred A. Gosnell, veteran of 18 years in the Federal Census Bureau, directed the opening of the survey, a works progress administration project on which 30,000 workers, mostly from relief rolls, will be engaged.

The national survey was expected to cost $8,000,000 and take from a year and a half to two years to complete. Gosnell said door-to-door canvassing of business houses should be over in four months, but a longer period will be needed for compilation of data.

The census-takers were instructed to gatner information to determine how American business, large and small, is conducted, what overhead costs are, what rents are paid, what profits and losses are noted, what wages are paid, what proportion of sales are credit sales.

Wool Trade Head Returns To Republican Allegiance

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP)—Robert L. Studley of Boston, president of the National Wool Trade Association, arrived yesterday in the liner President Taft for a visit, said:

"We must have a change of administration if industry is to prosper. I voted for Mr. Roosevelt at the last election, but he has failed to live up to a single campaign promise. At the coming election I intend to return my allegiance to the Republican Party."

Oil Firm Boosts Pay

BARTLESVILLE, Okla., Jan. 4 (AP)—A wage increase averaging $5 monthly and affecting more than 6000 employees was announced Jan. 2 by Frank Phillips, president of the Phillips Petroleum Company. The raises become effective for the Jan. 9 pay roll, distributed among workers drawing $135 monthly and less.

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Roosevelt Message Is Generally Accepted as Keynote of Democratic Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—The text of President Roosevelt's message, delivered before a joint session of the houses of Congress last night, follows:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

We are about to enter upon another year of the responsibility which the electorate of the United States has placed in our hands. Having come so far, it is fitting that we should pause to survey the ground which we have covered and the path which lies ahead.

On the fourth day of March, 1933, on the occasion of taking the oath of office as President of the United States, I addressed the people of our country. Need I recall either the scene or the national circumstances attending the occasion? The crisis of that moment was almost exclusively a national one. In recognition of that fact, so obvious to the millions in the streets and in the homes of America, I devoted by far the greater part of that address to what I called, and the nation called, critical days within our own borders.

World Picture in '33

You will remember that on that 4th of March, 1933, the world picture was an image of substantial peace. International consultation and widespread hope for the bettering of relations between the nations gave to all of us a reasonable expectation that the barriers to mutual confidence, to increased trade and to the peaceful settlement of disputes could be progressively removed. In fact, my only reference to the field of world policy in that address was in these words—"I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and because he does so respects the rights of others—a neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors."

Sentiment Has Remained

In the years that have followed, that sentiment has remained the dedication of this nation. Among the nations of the great Western Hemisphere the policy of the good neighbor has happily prevailed. At no time in four and a half centuries of modern civilization in the Americas has there existed—in any year, any decade, or any generation in all that time—a greater spirit of mutual understanding, of common helpfulness, and of devotion to the ideals of self-government than exists today in the 21 American republics and their neighbor, the Dominion of Canada.

This policy of the good neighbor among the Americas is no longer a hope—no longer an objective remaining to be accomplished—it is a fact, active, present, pertinent and effective. In this achievement, every American nation takes an understanding part. There is neither war, nor rumor of war, nor desire of war.

To Continue Good Neighbor

The inhabitants of this vast area, 250,000,000 strong, spreading more than 8000 miles from the artic to the antarctic, believe in, and propose to follow, the policy of the good neighbor; they wish with all their heart that the rest of the world might do likewise.

The rest of the world—Ah! there is the rub.

Were I today to deliver an inaugural address to the people of the United States, I could not limit my comments on world affairs to one paragraph. With much regret I should be compelled to devote the greater part to world affairs. Since the summer of that same year of 1933 the temper and the purposes of the rulers of many of the great populations in Europe and in Asia have not pointed the way either to peace or to good will among men.

Lack of Good Will

Not only have peace and good will among men grown more remote in those areas of the earth during this period, but a point has been reached where the people of the Americas must take cognizance of growing ill-will, or marked trends toward aggression, of increasing armaments, of shortening tempers—a situation which has in it many of the elements that lead to the tragedy of general war.

On those other continents many nations, principally the smaller ones, if left to themselves, would be content with their boundaries and willing to solve within themselves and in co-operation with their neighbors their individual problems, both economic and social. The rulers of those nations, deep in their hearts, follow these peaceful and reasonable aspirations of their peoples. These rulers must remain ever vigilant against the possibility today or tomorrow of invasion or attack by the rulers of other peoples who fail to subscribe to the principles of bettering the human race by peaceful means.

What Hope Lies

Within those other nations—those which today must bear the primary, definite responsibility for jeopardizing world peace—what hope lies? To say the least, there are grounds for pessimism. It is idle for us or for others to preach that the masses of the people who constitute those nations which are dominated by the twin spirits of autocracy and aggression, are out of sympathy with their rulers, that they are allowed no opportunity to express themselves, that they would change things if they could.

That, unfortunately, is not so clear. It might be true that the masses of the people in those nations would change the policies of their governments if they could be allowed full freedom and full access to the processes of democratic government as we understand them. But they do not have that access. Lacking it, they follow blindly and fervently the lead of those who seek autocratic power.

Fail to Show Patience

Nations seeking expansion, seeking the rectification of injustices springing from former wars, or seeking outlets for trade, for population or even for their own peaceful contributions to the progress of civilization, fail to demonstrate that patience necessary to attain reasonable and legitimate objectives by peaceful negotiation or by an appeal to the finer instincts of world justice.

They have, therefore, impartially reverted to the old belief in the law of the sword or to the fantastic conception that they, and they alone, are chosen to fulfil a mission and that all the others among the billion and a half of human beings must and shall learn from and be subject to them.

Not Popular in Some Places

I recognize that these words which I have chosen with deliberation will not prove popular in any nation that chooses to fit this shoe to its foot. Such sentiments, however, will find sympathy and understanding in those nations where the people themselves are honestly desirous of peace but must constantly align themselves on one side or the other in the kaleidoscopic jokeying for position characteristic of European and Asiatic relations today. For the peace-loving nations, and there are many of them, find that their very identity depends on their moving and moving again on the chess board of international politics.

I suggested in the spring of 1933 that 85 or 90 per cent of all the people in the world were content with the territorial limits of their respective nations and were willing further to reduce their armed forces if every other nation in the world would agree to do likewise.

Harm by Minority

That is equally true today, and it is even more true today that world peace and world good will are blocked by only 10 or 15 per cent of the world's population. That is why efforts to reduce armies have thus far not only failed but have been met by vastly increased armaments on land and in the air. That is why even efforts to continue the existing limits on naval armaments into the years to come show such little current success.

But the policy of the United States has been clear and consistent. We have sought with earnestness in every possible way to limit world armaments and to attain the peaceful solution of disputes among nations. By every legitimate means to exert our moral influence against repression, discrimination, intolerance and autocracy and in favor of freedom of expression, equality before the law, religious tolerance and popular rule.

Killed Dollar Diplomacy

In the field of commerce we have undertaken to encourage a more reasonable interchange of the world's goods. In the field of international finance we have, so far as we are concerned, put an end to dollar diplomacy, money grabbing and speculation for the benefit of the powerful and rich, at the expense of the small and the poor.

As a consistent part of a clear policy, the United States is following a twofold neutrality toward any and all nations which engage in wars not of immediate concern to the Americas. First, we decline to encourage the prosecution of war by permitting belligerents to obtain arms, ammunition or implements of war from the United States: Second, we seek to discourage the use by belligerent nations of any and all American products calculated to facilitate the prosecution of a war in quantities over and above our normal exports to them in time of peace.

I trust that these objectives thus clearly and unequivocally stated will be carried forward by co-operation between this Congress and the President.

Emphasis on Gravity

I realize that I have emphasized to you the gravity of the situation which confronts the people of the world. This emphasis is justified because of its importance to civilization and, therefore to the United States. Peace is jeopardized by the few and not by the many. Peace is threatened by those who seek selfish power. The world has witnessed similar eras—as in the days when petty kings and feuday barons were changing the map of Europe every fortnight, or when great emperors and great kings were engaged in a mad scramble for colonial empire.

We hope that we are not again at the threshold of such an era. But if face it we must, then the United States and the rest of the Americas can play but one role: Through a well-ordered neutrality to do naught to encourage the contest, through adequate defense to save ourselves from embroilment and attack, and through example and all legitimate encouragement and assistance to persuade other nations to return to the ways of peace and good will.

Danger of Autocracy

The evidence before us clearly proves that autocracy in world affairs endangers peace and that such threats do not spring from those nations devoted to the democratic ideal. If this be true in world affairs, it should have the greatest weight in the determination of domestic policies.

Within democratic nations the chief concern of the people is to prevent the continuance of the rise of autocratic institutions that beget slavery at home and aggression abroad. In the United States, as in the world at large, popular opinion is at war with a power-seeking minority.

This is no new thing. It was fought out in the constitutional convention of 1787. From time to time since then the battle has been continued, under Jefferson, Jackson, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

Blatant Money Groups

More recently we have witnessed the domination of government by financial and industrial groups, numercially small but politically dominant in the 12 years that succeeded the World War. The present group of which I speak is indeed numerically small and, while it exercises a large influence and has much to say in the world of business, it does not, I am confident, speak the true sentiments of the less articulate but more important elements that constitute real American business.

In March, 1933, I appealed to the Congress and to the people in a new effort to restore power to those to whom it rightfully belonged. The response to that appeal resulted in the writing of a new chapter in the history of popular government. You, the members of the legislative branch, and I, the executive, contended for and established a new relationship between government and people.

Appeal From Selfishness

What were the terms of that new relationship? They were an appeal from the clamor of many private and selfish interests, yes, even an appeal from the clamor of partisan interest, to the ideal of the public interest. Government became the representative and the trustee of the public interest. Our aim was to build upon essentially democratic institutions, seeking all the while the adjustment of burdens, the help of the needy, the protection of the weak, the liberation of the exploited and the genuine protection of the people's property.

It goes without saying that to create such an economic constitutional order more than a single legislative enactment was called for. We had to build, you in the Congress and I, as the executive, upon a broad base. Now, after 34 months of work, we contemplate a fairly rounded whole. We have returned the control of the Federal Government to the city of Washington.

Have Invited Battle

To be sure, in so doing, we have invited battle. We have earned the hatred of entrenched greed. The very nature of the problem that we faced made it necessary to drive some people from power and strictly to regulate others. I made that plain when I took the oath of office in March, 1933. I spoke of the practices of the unscrupulous money changers who stood indicted in the court of public opinion. I spoke of the rulers of the exchanges of mankind's goods, who failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence. I said that they had admitted their failure and had abdicated.

Abdicated? Yes, in 1933, but now with the passing of danger they forget their damaging admissions and withdraw their abdication.

Same Old Corner

They seek the restoration of their selfish power. They offer to lead us back round the same old corner into the same old dreary street.

Yet there are still determined groups that are intent upon that very thing. Rigorously held up to ppular examination, their true character reveals itself. They steal the livery of great national constitutional ideals to serve discredited special interests. As guardians and trustees for great groups of individual stockholders they wrongfully seek to carry the property and the interests entrusted to them into the arena of partisan politics.

They seek—this minority in business and finance—to control and often do control and use for their own purposes legitimate and highly honored business associations; they engage in vast propaganda to spread fear and discord among the people—they would "gang up" against the people's liberties.

Autocracy on All Sides

The principle that they would instill into government if they succeed in seizing power is well shown by the principles which many of them have installed into their own affairs: Autocracy toward labor, toward stockholders and toward consumers. Autocrats in smaller things, they seek autocracy in bigger things. "By their fruits ye shall know them."

If these gentlemen believe, as they say they believe, that the measures adopted by this Congress and its predecessor, and carried out by this administration, have hindered rather than promoted recovery, let them be consistent. Let them propose to this Congress the complete repeal of these measures. The way is open to such a proposal.

Let action be positive and not negative. The way is open in the Congress of the United States for an expression of opinion by yeas and nays. Shall we say that values are restored and that the Congress will, therefore, repeal the laws under which we have been bringing them back? Shall we say that because national income has grown with rising prosperity, we shall repeal existing taxes and thereby put off the day of approaching a balanced budget and of starting to reduce the national debt? Shall we abandon the reasonable support and regulation of banking?

Shall We Restore Dollar?

Shall we restore the dollar to its former gold content; shall we say to the farmer—"the prices for your products are in part restored, now go and hoe your own row?" Shall we say to the home owners and the debtors—"we have reduced your rates of interest—we have no further concern with how you keep your home or what you pay for your money, that is your affair?"

Shall we say to the several millions of unemployed citizens who face the very problem of existence—of getting enough to eat—"we will withdraw from giving you work, we will turn you back to the charity of your communities and to those men of selfish power who tell you that perhaps they will employ you if the Government leaves them strictly alone?" Shall we say—"your problem is a local one except that perhaps the Federal Government, as an act of more generosity, will be willing to pay to your city or to your county a few grudging dollars to help maintain your soup kitchens?"

What of Children?

Shall we say to the children who have worked all day—"child labor is a local issue and so are your starvation wages; something to be solved or left unsolved by the jurisdictions of 48 states?"

Shall we say to the laborer—"Your right to organize, your relations with your employer have nothing to do with the public interest; if your employer will not even meet with you to discuss your problems and his, that is none of our affair?" shall we say to the unemployed and the aged—"Social security lies not within the province of the federal government, you must seek relief elsewhere?"

Shall we say to the men and woman who live in conditions of squalor in country and in city—"The health and the happiness of you and your children are no concern of ours?" Shall we expose our population once more by the repeal of laws to protect them against the loss of their honest investments and against the manipulations of dishonest speculators?

Abandon the CCC?

Shall we abandon the splendid efforts of the Federal Government to raise the health standards of the nation and to give youth a decent opportunity through such means as the Civilian Conservation Corps?

Let these challenges be met. If this is what these gentlemen want, let them say so to the Congress of the United States. Let them no longer hide their dissent in a cowardly cloak of generality. Let them define the issues, we have been specific in our affirmative action. Let them be specific in their negative attack.

But the challenge faced by this Congress is more menacing than merely a return to the past—bad as that would be. Our resplendent economic autocracy does not want to return to that individualism of which they prate, even though the advantages under that system went to the ruthless and the strong.

New Public Power

They realize that in 34 months we have built up new instruments of public power. In the hands of a people's government this power is wholesome and proper, but in the hands of political puppets of an economic autocracy such power would provide shackles for the liberties of the people.

Give them their way and they will take the course of every autocracy of the past—power for themselves, enslavement for the public.

Their weapon is the weapon of fear.

I have said—"The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." That is as true today as it was in 1933. But such fear as they distill today is not a natural fear, a normal fear; it is a synthetic, manufactured, poisonous fear that is being spread subtly, expensively and cleverly by the same people who cried in those other days—"save us, save us, else we perish."

Sure Congress Understands

I am confident that the Congress of the United States well understands the facts and is ready to wage increasing warfare against those who seek a continuation of the spirit of fear. The carrying out of the laws of the land as enacted by the Congress requires protection until final adjudication by the highest tribunal of the land. The Congress has the right and can find the means to protect its own prerogatives.

We are justified in our present confidence. Restoration of national income, which shows continuing gains for the third successive year, supports the normal and logical policies under which agriculture and industry are returning to full activity. Under these policies we approach a balance of the national budget. National income increases; tax receipts, based on that income, increase without the levying of new taxes.

No New Taxes Needed

That is why I am able to say to this, the second session of the Seventy-Fourth Congress, that based on existing laws it is my belief that no new taxes, over and above the present taxes, are advisable or necessary.

National income increases: employment increases. Therefore, we can look forward to a reduction in the number of those citizens who are in need. Therefore, also, we can anticipate a reduction in our appropriations for relief.

In the light of our substantial material progress, in the light of the increasing effectiveness of the restoration of popular rule, I recommend to the Congress that we advance; that we do not retreat. I have confidence that you will not fail the people of the nation whose mandate you have already so faithfully fulfilled.

Repeat My Words

I repeat, with the same faith and the same determination, my words of March 4, 1933—"We face the arduous days that lie before us in the warm courage of national unity; with a clear consciousness of seeking old and precious moral values; with a clean satisfaction that comes from the stern performance of duty by old and young alike. We aim at the assurance of a rounded and permanent national life. We do not distrust the future of essential democracy."

I cannot better end this message on the state of the Union than by repeating the words of a wise philosopher at whose feet I sat many, many years ago:

"What great crises teach all men whom the example and counsel of the brave inspire is the lesson: Fear not, view all the tasks of life as sacred, have faith in the triumph of the ideal, give daily all that you have to give, be loyal and rejoice whenever you find yourselves part of a great ideal enterprise.

Lips Touched by Fire

"You, at this moment, have the honor to belong to a generation whose lips are touched by fire. You live in a land that now enjoys the blessings of peace. But let nothing human be wholly alien to you. The human race now passes through one of its greatest crises. New ideas, new issues— a new call for men to carry on the work of righteousness, of charity, of courage, of patience, and of loyalty.... However memory brings back this moment to your minds, let it be able to say to you: That was a great moment. It was the beginning of a new era.... This world in its crisis called for volunteers for men of faith in life, of patience in service, of charity and of insight. I responded to the call however I could. I volunteered to give myself to my master—the cause of humane and brave living. I studied, I loved, I labored, unsparingly and hopefully, to be worthy of my generation."

Siftings From the Message

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 4

The temper and the purposes of the rulers of many of the great populations in Europe and in Asia, have not pointed the way either to peace or to good will among men.

A point has been reached where the people of the Americas must take cognizance of the growing ill-will of marked trends toward aggression, of increasing armaments, of shortening tempers—a situation which has in it many of the elements that lead to the tragedy of general war.

The United States and the rest of the Americas can play but one role: Through a well-ordered neutrality to do naught to encourage the contest, through adequate defense to save ourselves from embroilment and attack, and through example and all legitimate encouragement and assistance to persuade other nations to return to the ways of peace and good will.

I suggested in the spring of 1933 that 85 or 90 per cent of all the people in the world were content with the territorial limits of their respective nations, and were willing further to reduce their armed forces if every other nation in the world would agree to do likewise.

Efforts to reduce armies have thus far not only failed but have been met by vastly increased armaments on land and in the air. Even efforts to continue the existing limits on naval armaments into the years to come show little current success.

Among the nations of the great Western Hemisphere the policy of the good neighbor has happily prevailed.

... At no time in the four and a half centuries of modern civilization in the Americas has there existed a greater spirit of mutual understanding, of common helpfulness, and of devotion to the ideals of self-government.

In the United States, as in the world at large, popular opinion is at war with a power-seeking minority.

You, the members of the legislative branch, and I, the Executive, contended for and established a new relationship between government and people.

After 34 months of work we contemplate a fairly rounded whole. We have returned the control of the Federal Government to the city of Washington.

To be sure, in so doing we have invited battle. We have earned the hatred of entrenched greed. . . . They seek the restoration of their selfish power. They offer to lead us back around the same old corner into the same old dreary street.

They steal the livery of great national constitutional ideals to serve discredited special interests.

They seek—this minority in business and finance—to control legitimate and highly honored business associations; they engage in vast propaganda to spread fear and discord among the people—they would "gang up" against the people's liberties.

Let action be positive and not negative. . . . Let them propose to this Congress the complete repeal of these measures. . . . The way is open in the Congress of the United States for an expression of opinion by yeas and nays.

Their weapon is the weapon of fear. . . . Let these challenges be met.

The carrying out of the laws of the land as enacted by the Congress requires protection until final adjudication by the highest tribunal of the land. The Congress has the right and can find the means to protect its own prerogatives.

Based on existing laws, it is my belief that no new taxes, over and above the present taxes, are advisable or necessary.

We can look forward to a reduction in the number of those citizens who are in need. Therefore, also, we can anticipate a reduction in our appropriations for relief.

President Quotes His Old Teacher

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 4

THE unnamed "wise philosopher" whose words President Roosevelt chose to conclude his message to a joint session of Congress last night was Josiah Royce, Harvard professor from 1882 until his passing on in 1916.

"I cannot better end this message on the state of the Union," said the President, "than by repeating the words of a wise philosopher at whose feet I sat many, many years ago."

He taught the President philosophy.

Roosevelt Condemns Critics and War Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

anced budget brought a countercheer from the long-goaded Republicans who sat beneath him and to the right. They cheered and laughed ironically again near the conclusion of the speech when Mr. Roosevelt gave them an opening by referring in his speech to the "state of the Union," which is just what the Republicans insist that the address was not.

Quotes Old Teacher

Mr. Roosevelt concluded with a lengthy quotation from his old Harvard professor Josiah Royce, on the duty of the citizen. At the first interruption of the Republicans Mr. Roosevelt accepted the joke and joined in the laughter. The second interruption took him by surprise and threw his delivery somewhat out of step.

The Roosevelt address undoubtedly gives the Democrats valuable ammunition for the campaign to come, and sets the tone of vigorous counter-offensive against his critics.

One comment was widely discussed:

"The carrying out of the laws of the land as enacted by the Congress requires protection until final adjudication by the highest tribunal of the land.

Right to Protect Laws

"The Congress has the right and can find the means to protect its own prerogatives."

This comment apparently referred to the many suits brought against New Deal laws which virtually nullify them before they reach final decision by the Supreme Court.

Administration officials have pointed out that a congressional enactment was, till recently, considered law till set aside by the courts; whereas the new theory, fostered by anti-New Deal challenges, is that a law is not a law until the courts uphold it.

Mr. Roosevelt's budget message on Monday is expected to cover relief and similar financial subjects, mentioned only briefly in his annual message.

President's Show Unfolds in Capitol

(Continued from Page 1)

more out of the words than seemed to be there when reporters first read them. Representative J. Will Taylor (R) of Tennessee has his feet on the back of the chair in front of him. Mr. Roosevelt says his words will prove unpopular in any country that "fits this shoe to its foot." Mr. Taylor hastily lowers his feet.

9:15—The kleig light that shines directly up into the President's face from his desk must bother him, but he does not show it. A battery of lights hang from the roof, an indignity that the Senate would never permit. The President is assailing foreign autocrats. Is there significance to the fact that the British Ambassador is present, but neither the Italian nor Japanese Ambasadors?

9:20—Mr. Roosevelt cites the need of "religious tolerance" abroad—great aplause.

9:25—Now the President swings into the assault on his "autocratic" adversaries at home. Republicans grin; Democrats cheer.

9:30—It is interesting to watch how the President controls the cheers by his voice. He can produce applause at the end of every paragraph, and does.

9:35—The Democratic side flutters with a pink agitation of clapping hands; the Republican side is silent now the President is in the midst of his rhetorical questions; faithful-dog Farley looks up at his master adoringly; Mrs. Boettiger follows the text with her finger.

9:40—Republicans applaud reference to "balanced budget," and Mr. Roosevelt grins.

9:45—Republicans, led by Representative Robert F. Rich of Pennsylvania, laugh ironically at reference to his speech as one on "state of Union" (they imply it is a political address); Mr. Roosevelt is left a little flat.

9:50—It is all over. The crowds applaud, scowl or disperse. And the presidential campaign has begun.

Hospitality to New Ideas Stressed by Camp Fire Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Hospitality will be the main project of the 250,000 members of the Campfire Girls in 8000 units throughout the 48 states, it was announced at the annual conference of local executives here today.

Hospitality will be interpreted to mean not merely new recipes for dinner tables and the proper etiquette in entertaining guests, but hospitality to new ideas in art, music, the dance, painting, politics, and natural science, particularly radio and aviation. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is writing a message to help launch the project in which she is advising girls and young women that it is important to have a cause as well as a home and family.

24 States Represented

There are 52 executives from 24 states at the conference. California, with a delegation of seven, out numbers any other state even including New York. They are hearing a summary of the wants of youth as presented in about 50 conferences throughout the country and are attempting to adapt the Campfire program to those wants.

The program already includes seven crafts, nature, home, health, hand, camp, business and citizenship, and the greatest changes are being registered in the latter. Citizenship, when it was first put into the organization's program, was interpreted largely to mean help for the foreign-born, what Lester F. Scott, general secretary of the Campfire Girls, defines as "insulated patriotism."

New Interpretation

In the light of what Dr. Scott and Dr. Harry A. Overstreet of the College of the City of New York are telling the executives about what youth wants, citizenship will be reinterpreted to help the individual member be a citizen in family, club, church, school, and government.

"The United States will see no youth movement as such," Mr. Scott said in an interview. "There will be no brown shirts or black shirts, no uniting of youth to work along lines dictated by government propaganda. Youth in this country has no wish for this, but young persons are expressing themselves in a definite demand for greater opportunity to participate in all kinds of affairs straight up to, and including, government. They are not asking to make money. They do not want to work by themselves or essentially for themselves. But they do want a decent opportunity for a job, for early marriage for meeting other youngsters in discussion groups on all sorts of questions, and the kind of education and philosophical equipment which will enable them to made a definite contribution to society in a social as well as an economic way."

The organization will continue to try to make known in communities the results of last year's project, which was a survey of the experience of the membership and which resulted in a petition to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to use her influence for better vocational guidance in schools at earlier grades than is now the case.

In addition to the classes, which the 8000 units have been conducting during the year, 104 have had summer camps at which about 17,000 girls have spent some time. The report of Miss Janet L. McKellar of the national office, shows that many of these camps are better equipped than formerly and that in addition there has been more "primitive" camping this year, gipsy hikes with nights spent in the open.

Intelligent Leadership

The conference is attempting to develop more intelligent leadership on the part of local executives and the speakers have included Jay B. Nash, who made a plea for less "spectatorism" in sports, Nathalia Crane, child poet prodigy grown up, who recommended the opportunities offered by Campfire camps for creative writing, Miss Dorothy Bennett, former Campfire member, now assistant curator at the Hayden Planetarium, and Miss Margaret C. Scoggin, another former Campfire member, now employed by the New York Public Library, who pointed out the facilities which local libraries, museums and colleges offer to the members of the organization.

This morning there were opportunities for appointments with national executives, and this afternoon Allen Burns, executive vice-president of Community Chests and Councils, will speak on community money-raising.

Townsend Gives Hint Of Third Party Call

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP)—A national third party, dedicated to his old-age pension plan, was envisaged by Dr. Francis E. Townsand yesterday, if Democratic and Republican leaders turn him down.

Preparing to leave for Washington Sunday, Dr. Townsend said he would take "no equivocal answers" when he questions "recognized leaders" of the two major parties next week on the proposed $200-a-month pension to all persons over 60.

"We are prepared to launch a third party on a week's notice," he declared. "We may have trouble in obtaining anyone of national renown to head the ticket, but we intend to run candidates for every position, from the Presidency down to county and town. For myself, I am physically incapable of the President's strenuous duties.

"We'll probably hold our national convention after the old parties finish theirs. We need nothing more in our platform than the planks calling for the pension and requiring its expenditure."

G. O. P. Plans Clinic On Farm Planks

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Harrison E. Spangler of the Western Republican headquarters said in an interview yesterday that the Republicans are seeking the advice of the nation's best talent in the formulation of its 1936 farm plank.

Instead of waiting for the national convention in Cleveland, Mr. Spangler said, the party planned to establish a clinic of farm leaders, businessmen and members of the national committee to meet shortly after the Supreme Court's expected AAA decision.

This clinic, he explained, would recommend a farm plank, which while bearing no official stamp, probably would be offered as a suggestion to the national convention platform carpenters.

"We expect to obtain the advice of the best talent in the nation," Mr. Spangler said, indicating such farm authorities as former Gov. Frank O. Lowden and others would be invited to the clinic.

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Nordics Put Ahead of Greeks As First Classic Civilizers At German Culture Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BREMEN—Leaders of National Socialist culture are certainly not going to permit their Nordic ancestors to be branded by historians as wild, ignorant savages and primitive in their development as compared with the ancient peoples of Greece and the East—without a struggle. In fact, they claim that the best of the classic civilizations was, of course, Nordic.

To prove how highly civilized were their prehistoric ancestors according to "the most modern researches" and the fundamental importance of a right knowledge of these prehistoric peoples in the teaching of history were the aims of the second congress of the Reich Association for German History of Prehistoric Times (Reichsbund für deutsche Vorgeschichte) which recently met in this city.

Attended by 800

More than 800 people, the majority of them teachers or university students of history, came here to attend lectures on the high standard of prehistoric Nordic-German culture, "which fact," it is claimed, "none can seriously contest."

Indications as to the facts which are to be emphasized and the methods to be adopted by the National Socialist teacher of history may be gathered from some of the principal addresses at this conference.

Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, cultural adviser to the National Socialist Party, in a lecture, read in his absence, maintained that the new teachings about race had completely revolutionized conceptions regarding prehistoric times.

Mankind's Cradle

Central and east Europe, not Asia, Dr. Rosenberg declared, were the cradle of mankind. Nordic tribes from these parts of Europe had penetrated into Asia, even far into central Asia. Recent investigations into the prehistoric period, he claimed, had elevated Europe to a new position—Europe, not Asia, was the starting point of the great civilizations of the world. Not cultural circles (Kulturkreise) mold peoples, but certain types of people mold certain types of civilization, and then compel other peoples to submit to their moral control, according to Dr. Rosenberg.

Prof. Hans Günther, National Socialism's outstanding authority on racial problems, in a lecture on "Nordic Race influence in Hellenism" showed to the satisfaction of his hearers that classical civilization was basically Nordic. This he sought to do by examples from Greek literature and history.

Homer Cited

In Homer's poems, for example, the gods are described as having blue eyes and fair complexion—60 gods were fair, and only six dark, said Professor Günther; and the conceptions of the gods in Greek literature must have been derived from the appearance of the leading political and intellectual families in the contemporary state. However the population may have been distributed as between fair and dark representatives, the leaders must have been drawn from the Nordic race which was on the decrease, until, by the fourth century A. D., there were no Hellenes by race, only by language.

German history must begin in future, according to Professor Bäumler, not in the year A. D. one, but much earlier. According to him, 1933 ended the epoch begun by Luther—the epoch of conscious emergence of the Germanic nations from Mediterranean civilizations.

Racialism Comes First

The divisions of history as made by the "liberalistic" historians had no more any meaning for the present-day National Socialist, who must substitute for them epochs based upon racial conceptions, the speaker declared. Protestantism, humanism, the "Enlightenment" and philosophical idealism had failed and a new special form of life had to be aimed at by the Germans.

Dr. Hans Bogner, dealing with the treatment of antiquity in National Socialist class-teaching, maintained that racialism as a fundamental had to be taught and that any teacher who placed the conceptions of other ancient civilizations higher than those of the Nordics, was a reactionary in the field of German prehistoric research.

New Statue of Liberty Dominates Latvian Scene

Artistic monument dedicated on seventeenth anniversary of the nation's rise to independence. Thousands see elaborate ceremony at Riga.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia — Stretching the three stars of Latvia to the sky, the figure of Liberty now stands high above the Boulevard of Liberty in Riga, a graceful landmark in statuary set up to commemorate a landmark in history.

Latvia's statue of Liberty was unveiled recently on the seventeenth anniversary of Latvian independence. Independence Day in Latvia is always an occasion for rejoicing, but this year the raising of the tall and slender statue lent new dignity and importance to the day.

All Riga was on foot. Traffic was stopped in the city and thousands of people filled the streets and public gardens near the Boulevard of Liberty—one of the largest thoroughfares of Riga—when the unveiling took place.

Monument Floodlighted

Supported by a graceful column 134 feet high the Goddess of Liberty stood out against the sky, glistening in the sunlight, hands holding high the three stars which form part of the Latvian emblem.

From the artistic point of view, the figures on the base of the monument symbolizing the history and legend of the Latvian people were described as the most effective. But late at night the monument was floodlighted and the column gleamed white, with the golden stars reflecting the light, making a picture which inspired many Letts to enthusiastic commendation.

The city gleamed, all the imposing public buildings as well as the medieval towers and gables of the old town bathed in a sea of light. Crowds paraded the streets until midnight, cafés were full to overflowing.

Notable Day for Nation

It was a great day for the Lettish nation as it was recalled that only 125 years ago the ancestors of all those who occupy now the highest posts in the Government were serfs.

The new monument was erected on the site where 25 years ago an equestrian statue of Tsar Peter the Great was unveiled in the presence of Nicholas II, last Russian Tsar.

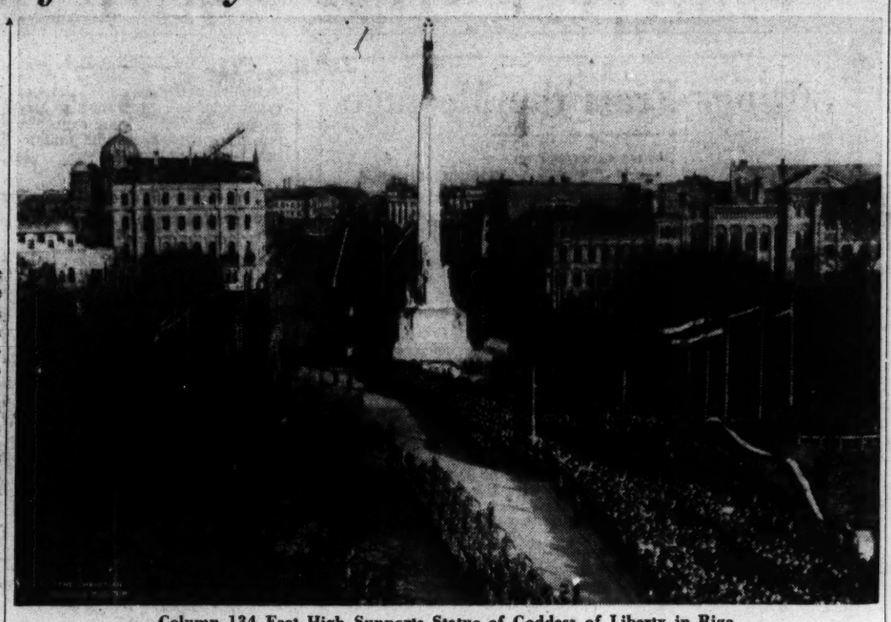
This statue was to be taken away to Russia in 1915, and when the base was removed some years ago by the Letts it was found impossible to erase the legends at the bottom of the monument, as they were too strongly imbedded into the concrete of the base. So they had to remain there and the new statue of Latvian Independence rests on the mementos of the old Russian Tsar.

Older Statue Purchased

The monument of Peter the Great did not reach Leningrad, as the steamer chosen to bring it there was sunk by a mine. On the bottom of the Baltic Sea the monument rested for almost 20 years and was only rescued from there by an Estonian salvage company which sold it to the Latvian Government. The statue will probably be re-erected in one of the public gardens in Riga.

But the monument of Liberty is not the only achievement of the year. Records were set in construction and road building work in Latvia. The public gardens of Riga, so often praised by foreigners visiting this town, have been made more beautiful.

New bridges and fountains have been erected so that Riga looks neat and orderly. The Government hopes to help remove unemployment in this way.



Column 134 Feet High Supports Statue of Goddess of Liberty in Riga

The Monument Is Only One of the Year's Achievements, Which Include Bridges and Fountains, Park Beautification, and a Record Year in Construction and Road Building Work Throughout the Nation on the Baltic

South Australia Campaign Seeks Stronger Forest and Game Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Amid all the plans for celebrations to mark the centenary of South Australia next year none has attracted more sympathetic interest than the movement to improve the laws for the better protection of flora and fauna.

It is felt that all sections of the community will give this movement enthusiastic and practical support, particularly as the organizations behind it are the Ornithological Society, Royal Geographical Society, flora and fauna committee of the field naturalists' section of the Royal Society, Tree Lovers' Society and other bodies. Following conferences where a plan of campaign will be drawn up, there will be a public meeting in the Adelaide Town Hall.

Forests Devastated

One of the chief advocates of the movement for safeguarding the state's flora and fauna is Lieut. Col. David Fulton who, on a recent trip to Cairns, Queensl., noted the devastation of forests and the absence of game. He says he saw thousands of miles of ring-barked trees, a vast acreage of bare, unsightly plains where no thought had been given to beauty and shelter.

Trees hundreds of years old, and, in the Queensland forests, with more than a thousand years behind them, have been destroyed to provide grazing areas "for mediocre dairy farms" protests Colonel Fulton. On the tablelands behind Cairns thousands of wonderful maple, silky oak and walnut trees have been cut. Owners of dairy farms now find that they have destroyed a fortune in timber to make a living out of cows.

Lack of Game Wardens

Colonel Fulton urges Australians to "take a leaf out of the book of America and England," and cry a halt in this campaign of destruction before it is too late. He points out that the sanctuaries dotted here and there in South Australia are without guardians and game wardens.

"Wake up, South Australians," cries Colonel Fulton in the press. "Next year is our centenary. Let us, as an act of grace, remove the injustice of indiscriminate destruction of our native flora and fauna. Let us be the first state in Australia really to make a serious effort, not only to preserve, but breed up, our depleted stocks and make them an asset. Let us have properly-controlled game reserves for our kangaroos, wallabies, emu and deer.

"There is plenty of suitable land for these reserves. The Coorong, on the main road to Melbourne—a large, natural sanctuary—must continue to increase in importance and popularity. With this turned into a reserve, with suitable camping areas, planted with native flora, and with huts and water supplies available to the public, this place could be one of Australia's wonder spots. Here is a project that would make ever green the memory of our centenary."

New Governor General Talks to Canadian Club

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Particularly apt and altogether delightful was the address of the Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir, to the Canadian Club luncheon in the Chateau Laurier recently. Taking as his subject "the art of speaking" he proceeded to render as fine an example of this art as the club has ever listened to. He began by dividing speaking into three kinds: first, the full-voiced, appealing to both reason and emotion, such as that of the younger Pitt and Gladstone; second, the plain and unadorned, with homespun simplicity and great good sense, such as Lord Balfour; third, the mixed style, appealing to both emotion and reason, but mostly reason, after the manner of Lord Roseberry and Mr. Lloyd George. He referred to the latter as one of the greatest orators he has ever heard, rising in rare moments to heights of real poetry.

Television Is Well on Way To Practical Achievement

What will television look like when it eventually emerges from its cloistered laboratories to the public gaze, possibly two to four years hence? It now can be foretold within reasonable limits on the basis of first-hand observations.

Admitted to the hitherto secret precincts of the Radio Corporation of America's television laboratories at Camden, N. J., Martin Codel, Washington radio writer, reports that television as an art and an industry still has a long way to go before it is ready for the public at large. But as a technical achievement inside the laboratories and shortly to undergo rigid field tests, he says it is an accomplishment so remarkably real and good that it excites the imagination to conjure a future far beyond the magic already achieved by audible broadcasting.

Television Far on Road

It is no idle guess to say that television as a science is much farther advanced today than the science of sound broadcasting was in its crystal or two-tube stage. And, after having seen one of the two projected British television systems in the laboratory, it can be said that the American achievement surpasses that of Britain. And the British Baird system, which was seen by Mr. Codel in London last spring, was good—remarkably good!

Look at a good half-tone news picture in any newspaper, Mr. Codel says, measuring 6 by 7½ inches or thereabouts. Imagine it coming to life, the figures becoming animate and expressive.

Just Like a Movie

One clearly recognizes the characters and hears them exactly as if they were on a motion picture screen. In fact, they are visible on a flourescent screen about the size of the newspaper cut, the bright greenish-yellow illumination throwing them into sharp relief. One sees the figures clearly whether focused on closeup views or distant, always as clearly as in the movies. This is what was revealed at Camden.

More than that, one hears them talk or sing as in sound movies, for the synchronizing of sound to the action is a relatively simple matter. The laboratory model television receiver not only frames the picture but tunes in the sound on a single dial.

It should always be borne in mind, however, that the picture is small, exceedingly small. But one can look at it and enjoy it without appreciable eyestrain by sitting within five to eight feet from the screen.

Static Occasionally Interferes

There are flickers which are not disturbing, and there is static—most man-made, coming from the ignition systems of passing motor cars—which occasionally blurs the entire picture into streaks of light. But most of the time the pictures, fully and clearly, are there to be seen and enjoyed.

Persons and scenes were televised within the studio, on a near-by street and bridge, and direct from musical, dramatic, news and Mickey Mouse sound films—all with excellent clarity. The pictures were reproduced and framed on the end of a big tube, the blunt edge of which has a fluorescent surface nine inches in diameter, called the kinescope, and developed by the RCA research scientist Dr. Vladimir Zworykin. The tube and an upright reflecting mirror were mounted in a console cabinet that otherwise looked like an ordinary receiving set.

Pictures Are Small

The images were sent from a low-power transmitter, only a mile away, via ultra-shortwaves. The bombardment of electrons on the flat end of the tube figuratively "painted" 343 lines of electric-to-light impulses at the rate of 60 pictures per second. The pictures can be enlarged, but there is less of focus and clarity. There are technical reasons of power supply and cost which render it unlikely that RCA pictures will be made much bigger, although it can be done technically with correspondingly larger kinescope tubes.

The pictures were smaller than the 240-line visual images at 25 frames per second which were demonstrated to the writer by Baird in London last spring. Baird framed a 12x9-inch picture, which was clear but not as sharply delineated as the RCA picture. British television sets are to be introduced locally in London next spring, capable of bringing in both Baird and EMI pictures. They will market at around $400, according to reports.

Like a Human Eye

At the transmitting end, one mile away from the "television theater" where the RCA television was seen, the iconoscope tube, heart of RCA's television camera, was demonstrated. This magical device, a big bulbous affair, is said to be the nearest copy of the human eye ever contrived mechanically.

It is as sensitive to light as an ordinary film; it breaks up the images at which it is pointed into electronic mosaics which are translated into electrical impulses and sent out over the ether by the tens of millions per second to be picked up and again translated into light via the kinescope. It is to television what the microphone is to sound broadcasting.

So far as the RCA system is concerned, plans are now under way for field experiments of its system in the New York metropolitan area, scheduled to begin next spring. A number of test television receivers will be placed around the city for observations of the radiating and reception characteristics of the ultra-short wave visual broadcasting station that will be established atop the Empire State Building. After months and perhaps several years of testing with this station, it may be that we will know which way television is heading—at least the system being prepared by the largest and most important company in the American radio field.

Family of Fliers Add to Distinction Of West Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The latest recruit to obtain his aircraft license in Perth is Herbert J. Collopy.

In a recent competition among aero club members, to judge landing distances and speeds in relation to a marked line, this new performer easily defeated all other competitors.

The young man is the third of a family to manifest efficiency in aviation. His instructor is his brother, Frank W. Collopy of the West Australian Aero Club, a former Westralian Airways Limited pilot, and prior to that a well-known pilot in the Royal Australian Air Force.

The state representative for the Department of Civil Aviation and Inspector of Aircraft is another brother, James Collopy, who passes all pilots for their licenses. Herbert claims that his brother Frank was a strict instructor, and conceded no privileges in the course of his qualification.

He even says brother James was too hard in his examination, submitting the most difficult questions on aerodynamics and the requirements of a ground engineer.

Not too surprising therefore is the success of Herbert in his first competition among fellow club members.

Two Hungarians Tour World on Motorcycle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In 1928 two Hungarians, Zoltan Sulkowsky and Gyula Bartha, had a motorbicycle and a sidecar and an ambition to see the world.

So the two young men took the motorbicycle and sidecar and said "au revoir" to Hungary. They started cycling and they have only just come to the last stage of their journey, seven years after the start.

Since that day they have covered 90,000 miles and visited 63 countries, which is just three more than are represented in the League of Nations. Now these adventurers have come to Britain to round the trip off.

They now have a motorbicycle, a sidecar, a covering of badges and a liberal education.

Caravans of Money Go Through Ethiopia Without Any Risks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—Shipping of money through the wilds of Ethiopia is decidedly safer than transporting it through the streets of many American cities. A money-carrying caravan is practically never robbed here.

Ethiopia is much larger than Germany and is filled with wild gigantic mountains, deep gorges and lonely deserts. There are few lands in the world where it would be so easy for a band of brigands to waylay a caravan and get away with the booty.

In addition to this the country is very meagerly policed. There is no such thing as a state gendarmie or mounted guards. And to make the situation still more precarious, all business has to be done with bullion, with hard cash, with Maria Theresa silver dollars. For interior transactions one can use neither checks, letters of credit nor bank notes. The provincials demand money that clinks.

These coins are brought into Addis Ababa from Trieste, where they are minted, through Djibouti, the Red Sea port, and arrive in trains. From here they are sent to all parts of the country on the backs of mules. One mule can carry 2000 thalers or $700. To buy coffee, hides, wax and other commodities many thousands of dollars are required and it takes two or three weeks to send them from the bank here to the farthest districts. They are put in heavy sealed bags and sent just like wheat or cheeses.

Usually a caravan of 20 mules is not guarded by more than a dozen soldiers. They stop each night in unprotected places and travel for days through the most isolated passes and along utterly unguarded trails. Practically all of the inhabitants are armed and are very poor. There are no good telephone or telegraph facilities to aid in the immediate catching of bandits.

These coins are marked in no way, and are legal tender all over East Africa. Besides, their value as silver is equal to their face value. So detection would be very difficult and it would be exceptionally easy to dispose of the booty.

Yet such caravans are almost never robbed. Of course, there are criminals here, but the criminal records are low.

Ethiopian Freedom Held Partly Due To Difficult Terrain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The stupendous nature of the physical undertaking confronting Italy in any campaign in Ethiopia conducted contrary to the public opinion of any large section of the civilized world, is being brought out in a number of ways here.

Mr. Winston Churchill, M. P., who has had wide experience of military operations in different parts of the world, speaking in London recently, said that the endeavor which is being made to preserve peace in Ethiopia might mean also the saving of Italy from what might easily prove for that country "a deadly trap."

This, Mr. Churchill said, was because to cast an army of nearly 250,000 men upon a barren shore 2000 miles from home without command of the sea, in operations liable to have to go on for years in arid mountains which no conqueror for formance of the year — Charles Laughton in "Mutiny on the Bounty" and in "Ruggles of Red Gap." Best feminine performance of the year—Greta Garbo in "Anna Karenina." Best direction of the year—John Ford for "The Informer." Most readable script of the year—"The Scoundrel" by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur.

Handkerchief and String Bring Canary Up Register With Aid of Beam of Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MESA, Ariz.—After being lost for 24 hours in the labyrinth of a schoolhouse heating system, a blackened and bedraggled canary bird was led on a beam of light back to safety and his mate.

Two canaries are pets of the children in Miss Charlotte Pease's room at the Franklin School. When Miss Pease noticed one of them the other day acting a little languid, she opened the cage and let him fly out. A hot-air register piqued his curiosity; he ventured through it and disappeared.

All that day and part of the night the 400 Franklin students put in all the time they could spare, searching for the lost canary. Attempts either to coax or drive him out of hiding were equally fruitless.

Next morning, when the cage was uncovered, the caged one started to chirp. From somewhere in the tangle of heating pipes came an answering cheep.

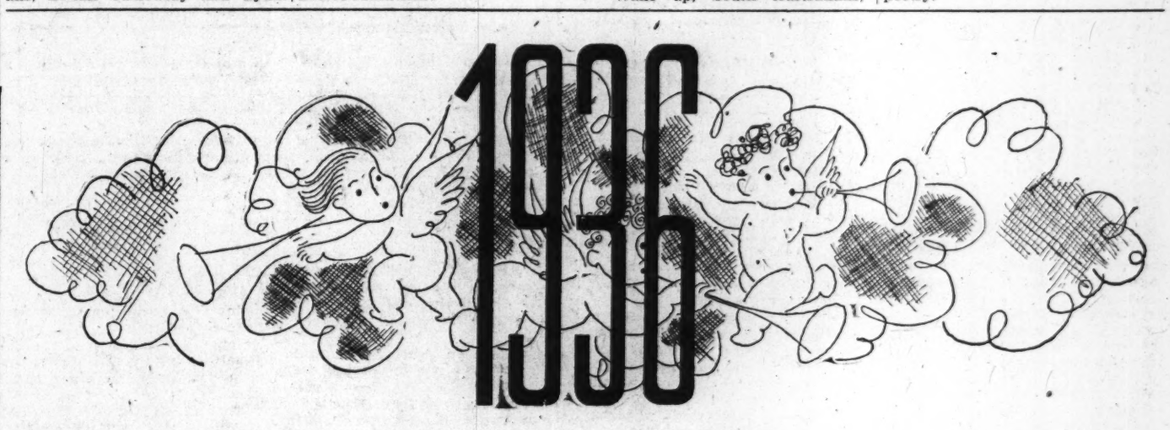
Janitor O. F. Strohmeyer tied a string to a white handkerchief and pushed the handkerchief as far as he could down one of the pipes, which was 15 or 20 feet. Then he focused upon the handkerchief the beam from a flashlight. Soon a tiny figure emerged into the light and stood on the handkerchief. Mr. Strohmeyer pulled on the string and kept the light on the bird. "Dickey" ascended to the schoolroom.

Back in his cage, the first thing he did was to plunge into his bath.

Critics Pick 'The Informer' As Prize Movie of 1935

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—"The Informer" is unanimous choice of New York film critics, an organization including virtually all daily newspaper reviewers in the city, as the best motion picture of 1935.

Other selections announced yesterday the first of the newly organized group, were: Best masculine per-



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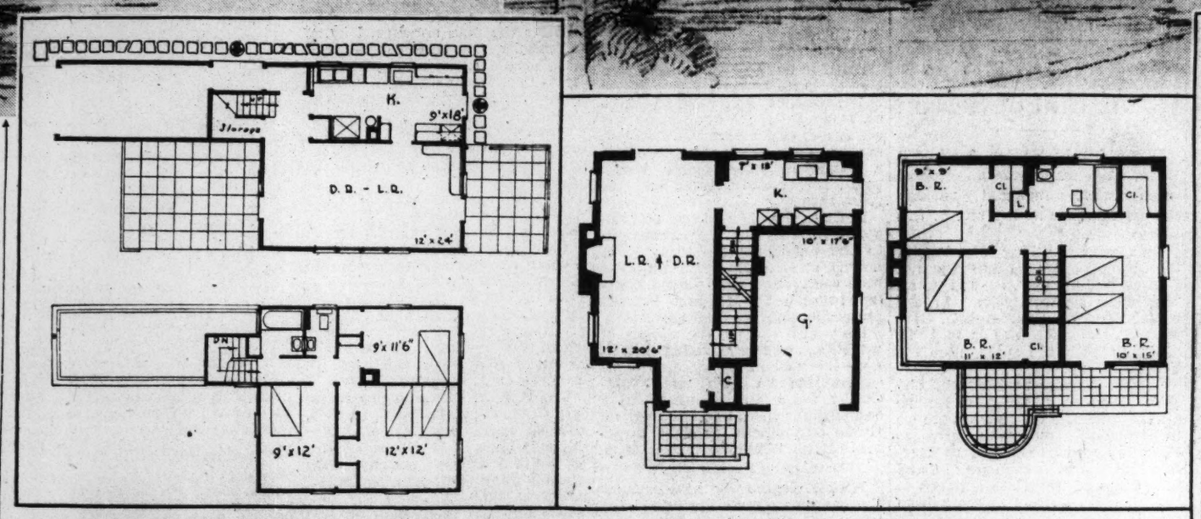

To prove through the test of everyday living what types of houses are most desirable in each of several price classes, Purdue University is planning to build about one hundred experimental homes. Here are shown the sketches and plans for the first three, each costing less than $5000 and containing five rooms, three being bedrooms. A full description of each of these is to be found in the adjoining text. J. Andre Fouilhoux of New York designed the first, at the left; Burnham Bros. and Hammond of Chicago, the next, and Howard T. Fisher of Chicago the third

Experimental Small Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
La Fayette, Ind.

THREE houses, all representing the last word in building construction, and each costing less than $5000, are being erected as the first of a group of nine which mark the start of the Housing Research Project of Purdue University. Contracts for the homes have been signed by Frank Watson, director of the housing project, and work is under way on the actual building.

The requirements for each house are the same: for a family of four —husband and wife, with children of opposite sexes; living and dining rooms to be combined; three bedrooms, kitchen, bath and garage.

Launched last summer, the Purdue Housing Research Project is located on a tract of 143 acres bordering the campus, a tract which was given the university by David E. Ross, president of the board of trustees.

The entire scheme, planned by Mr. Ross and others of the Purdue Research Foundation, was developed with the thought of aiding the average home owner of both city and country, in getting more for his money in buying or building. In line with this policy, exact figures are to be kept on cost of construction; and the Purdue faculty members who will occupy the homes to be built, will agree to keep records on cost of heating, lighting, ventilating, air conditioning and other items which are necessary for every family.

Testing by Several Standards

Along with the actual phases of the cost studies from an engineering standpoint, a special study will be made of the most desirable characteristics of each design from a community standpoint. The entire project, which eventually may include more than 100 homes, will be used as a living laboratory for the study of better housing and better living.

At this time, streets are being graded, curbs and gutters built, and underground electric lines laid. Sewers will connect with a huge septic tank, large enough for 50 houses, and water pipes are being run from a deep well drilled on the tract.

The Prize-Winning Design

One of the houses is of wood frame construction, with stucco exterior, and interior finished in plywood. It was designed by J. Andre Fouilhoux, of New York, widely known architect, and will cost $4681. This was awarded first prize in the small house competition conducted by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. While it is without the usual cellar, it offers all conveniences and comforts of the ordinary home. Edward Shroyer, local builder, was the successful bidder.

The Fouilhoux house will be heated by an oil burning hot air furnace, and insulation of walls and roof with mineral wool will tend to make it easier to heat in winter and also cooler in summer. The walls and ceilings of fir plywood may be painted or stained any color desired. The floors of hardwood block will be laid in mastic, but under them will be a two-inch insulating space. Hardwood strip flooring will be used on the second floor and linoleum in the bathroom. Yellow pine will be used for doors, casings and window casings. The garage will be without windows except the glass in the doors.

This One Is of Concrete

The second house, which will have a basement, will be made of reinforced concrete walls, pre-cast concrete floor joists and concrete floor slabs. The exterior will be left as concrete and the inner walls and ceilings finished with plaster board. The architects are Burnham Bros. and Hammond of Chicago and the builder is Charles Gambsky Co., of Menasha, Wis. The contract price is $4997, only $3 below the established maximum for this small-home group.

The concrete house floors will be troweled smooth and will be painted the colors desired. The foundation will be made of an aggregate composed of one part cement, 2¾ parts sand, and four parts gravel. The basement floor will be a four-inch concrete slab laid on earth; the first and second floors, 2½-inch slabs on eight-inch pre-cast reinforced joists. Plaster will be spread direct on the concrete walls and also will be used on insulation board which will be used for partitions over four- or six-inch studs. Insulation board one inch thick will be used in the roof, which also will be of concrete resting on pre-cast joists. Flashing will be painted galvanized iron. Outswinging steel casements will be used for windows and oxidized wire cloth will be used as screens. Interior woodwork will be of yellow pine, although there will be no trim about the windows. The furnace will be hot-air, coal-burning.

Radical Ideas in This One

The third home, which was designed by Howard T. Fisher, Chicago architect, is being erected by General Houses, Inc., of Chicago, at a cost of $4236. This house is to be of built-up wood, a modification of a type developed at the United States Forest Products Laboratory, and is the first one to be erected by this system. Steel members are used to stiffen the outside walls, in combination with the built-up wood panels. This house, which is entirely prefabricated, will cost $4236, and is the most radical of this group of three.

Reinforced concrete piers 10 inches in diameter, with sills of reinforced concrete, of a one, two, four mix, will provide a solid foundation for this house. The floor will start with a six-inch fill of tamped cinders, then comes building paper and a four-inch concrete slab, with a steel mesh reinforcing material. The monolithic troweled finish will be painted.

The built-up fir wood, painted and water resistant, will be used outside and fir plywood for inside walls and ceilings. Two separated sheets of aluminum foil will be used in each panel of the walls and roof for insulation. Windows are steel framed, outswinging casements. The house will be heated with an automatically controlled warm air oil-burning furnace.

To Try Many Other Schemes

As rapidly as possible contracts will be let for the other houses in the first unit. These will be built of steel, brick, wood, with the other material yet to be chosen. In the development of the first group, each house must contain some distinctive features in planning, construction or materials which will not duplicate another house in the group. These stipulations will offer in the first nine houses many possible comparisons in materials, construction methods, equipment and utilization of space, all on the same basis of approximate cost and number of persons to be housed.

Because of the scope of the investigations and the fact that an all-weather laboratory in which entire houses may be built and tested in a precision manner has been proposed, the eyes of the building industry have been focused on the Purdue project. The moving of Better Homes in America, Inc., from New York to the Purdue campus in September, attracted the attention of the better homes organizations in all large cities of the country. It will also help maintain the interest of builders, realtors and others in the developments which are expected to materialize from this project during the coming years.

English Notes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
London

INTERESTING new sidelights on Lord Kitchener as a collector were broadcast a few days ago by Sir Ronald Storrs, who served as Oriental Secretary to the British Agency in Cairo when Lord Kitchener was Consul General. Sir Ronald described the extensive changes Lord Kitchener made in the furnishing of the Consulate in order the better to display his treasures, including, doubtless, some of his beloved Oriental porcelain.

Twice a week the Consul General explored the native bazaars in search of curios, carrying his purchases home himself. Sometimes, like a child with a new toy, he actually ran up the steps of the Consulate in his haste to unpack them. Any of his staff who happened to be about at the time were called in to share the thrill and admire the find.

* * *

Collectors of pot-lids will be interested to hear that these once almost disdained objects have now received public recognition from no less than the famous Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. It appears that Dr. J. W. Glaisher left an important collection of ceramics to the museum and included in the bequest a number of pot-lids of which he was a keen collector. The lids, which have been classified and embrace some rare items are now on view in the Glaisher Room and elsewhere in the Museum.

* * *

The many collectors and admirers of old Georgian furniture on both sides of the Atlantic will be interested to hear that four mahogany chairs and a settee en suite, recently bequeathed to Victoria and Albert Museum, were quite possibly actually made in Chippendale's own workshop. Thanks to the generosity of the testator's sister who waived her own life interest in the bequest, these important examples of the art of the English craftsman of the middle of the eighteenth century have been made available for immediate exhibition and have been placed among the recent acquisitions in the Central Court. It may be news to some, by the way, that the Victoria and Albert houses a truly magnificent permanent collection of old furniture.

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The Art Institute of Chicago

In the exhibition of Mexican arts and crafts at the Art Institute of Chicago, several lacquered gourds exemplify one phase of their gaily colored decorative art. The one shown above came from the city of Uruapan and dates in the early 1800's. Painted chests, primitive pottery and textiles form other important groups

Mexican Arts and Crafts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

A STUNNING show is the exhibition of Mexican arts and crafts assembled for the most part from the Florence Libell Bartlett Collection, and now on view till Jan. 19 in the Art Institute.

The purpose of the exhibition, is, I believe, to disabuse us of the notion that Mexican art was either inherently crude, or a simple derivative of the art of Spain. These pieces were collected to show that the Mexican Indians themselves had a true art dating probably from long before the Spanish conquest. Miss Bartlett believes that many of the objects, although they were not made earlier than the eighteenth century, are nevertheless the type of work that the Indians were doing before the arrival of the Spaniards.

This does not indicate that they are uninfluenced by contacts, for much of the work shows that they were keenly alive to foreign influences. But it can be clearly seen that they knew when to borrow and when to reject, and that they were conscious of the integrity of their own art. Nevertheless there is much in common with the peasant art of Europe, and it would be easy to mistake a painted wood chest of the early nineteenth century for a chest of the same period. There certainly can have been no Scandinavian influences at work in Mexican art at that date.

Some of the most strikingly handsome work is the lacquer decorations of the gourds and wooden bowls. There is fine invention in the patterns and very just relations of color, sometimes brilliant, and sometimes verging on the somber. The brushwork is direct and inhesitating.

The pottery, some of today and some 150 years old, shows a fine carrying on of traditions that are older, Miss Bartlett thinks, than the coming of the Spaniards. It was generally somewhat crude in technique, but the shapes and the decorations are exactly suited to the clay and have a dash and charm that is seldom found elsewhere. It is truly individual.

Textiles and costumes are another interesting feature of the exhibition, and these have been augmented by loans from Mrs. Charles H. Worcester's collection. A very large variety of things is shown, but so skillfully installed that the very rooms themselves have become colorful studies in design

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Salvaging the Castoffs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AGAIN the winter season brings with it the wave of ambition that comes with bracing, zestful days. Women with homes to coax into extra comfort and grace for the days when outdoors no longer rivals indoors as a place to sit and enjoy oneself, naturally started to changing things here and there in the house, improving whatever they have to its greatest usefulness. It is certainly fun to have a new piece of furniture, and often one piece will add unbelievably to a room. But close to the pleasure of buying a new thing is the satisfaction of using again an old piece, one perhaps that had been consigned to the attic. Hardly a housewife will fail to be justly proud of making something really valuable out of nothing much.

In such an effort, it is well to start out with the idea that you are going to make a really smart contribution to your home; that this castoff is going to give an exciting bit of color instead of dullness; an air of cheerfulness where before it was drab.

Most houses have discarded washstands, brass or metal beds, outmoded or broken-down chairs, and a general collection of furniture that is no longer attractive or in keeping with the style of today. Washstands lend themselves to serving other than their original purpose, which is pretty completely outmoded by modern plumbing. A little simple carpentry followed by taste and skill in selecting and applying paint, will often work wonders. The type with two doors below can have the back and towel racks removed to give a flat top and the lower shelf arrangement changed to hold toys for the children. Or, the back and small shelves may be left to give a finish for a dressing table.

Adapted for Modern Needs

Feminine accessories may be prettily placed in the drawer and on the shelves beneath, if the linings are made of colored papers that harmonize with the color of the dressing table. For the outside of the table, choose a modern paint that comes in small cans in a wide range of excellent colors, goes on with a smooth finish in one coat and dries in a few hours. Remember that the old painting trials have been quite overcome by the ingenuity of the paint chemists of our day.

The smaller type of washstand that often had a hole in the top to hold the bowl more securely, may also be used to make an attractive dressing table. Have a piece of half-inch three-ply board cut to fit the top and fasten it down with small nails. Then paint the stand to fit the color scheme and hang the draperies selected full and crisp. In an unusually attractive house I saw this type of stand used as a table for a large dictionary. It was painted a rich terra-cotta red to become the living room where it stood, and had a row of tall books on its lower shelf. Magazines would fit on this lower shelf, too, or an extra shelf could be built in between the usual ones if more space is desired.

Problem of the Metal Bed

Brass and metal beds, comfortable and adequate as they may be as far as mattress and box spring are concerned, do not please those who are interested to follow fashion closely. New types of quick-drying paint will make the beds conform to the colors in your bedroom and will cling to the surface as automobile paint does to the metal of cars. Sometimes better yet, a well-made but very simple slip cover tied smartly over the head and foot pieces will completely change the whole bed. Finished with a tailored spread and pillows fitted to suitable covers, this bed will be very up-to-date.

Outmoded chairs look hopeless as they stand in the attic gathering dust and waiting for someone to restore them, usually because of broken seats. By nailing on such seats as can be bought at any hardware store, these chairs may be restored to use. Then comes painting the whole chair an attractive color and making a cover from a material that will fit the room where the chair is to stand.

Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

Bennington Ware, Rockingham Type

THERE were two potteries in Bennington, Vermont, in the 1840's and 50's. One was established in 1793 by Captain John Norton and continued for 101 years, always with a Norton in control. For two years from 1845 the firm name was Norton and Fenton, as a brother-in-law became a partner.

Of this Norton enterprise we have little concern today, but rather with that of the brother-in-law who set up his own business in '47 as Lyman, Fenton & Co. This became The United States Potteries Company in 1855, three years before the business ceased. During the short 10 years of its existence it produced a great quantity of pottery and porcelain, employing about 150 men at one time.

Many varieties of ware, from the commonest yellow or white to exquisite porcelain and Parian, were made by this company. Best known among collectors is the type sketched here—earthenware with a yellow under-glaze, covered partly or wholly by an over-glaze either wholly dark brown or else mixed with greens, yellows and blues. This belongs to the general class known as Rockingham, made in cheap forms in many American potteries and very common throughout the country as kitchenware until 20 or 30 years ago. But the Bennington design, quality and glazes were unequaled.

The shapes shown here include some of those for which Lyman, Fenton & Company are best known now—the coachman bottle, the hound pitcher, the cow creamer and the dog with a basket of fruit. The bottle, sugar, creamer, and candlestick occur in the beautiful and distinctive particolored mottled glaze, as do the many other domestic articles, including wash bowls and pitchers. All such authentic pieces bring high prices among collectors. At another time we shall have something to say about Bennington white ware.

By courtesy of Houghton Mifflin Co. and Antiques Incorporated, the sketches here are made from illustrations in "Potters and Potteries of Bennington," by John Spargo.

C. G. B.

The famous "1849" stamp, impressed on many pieces of Fenton's Rockingham and other ware.

Decorators to Convene

SESSIONS including three days—Jan. 13 to 15—are planned in Boston for the semiannual meeting of the Board of Governors of the American Institute of Decorators. It is the first time for the group to meet in this city, the membership including decorators in nearly all parts of the Union. The Massachusetts chapter, of which John A. Reardon Jr. is president is the host of this national board.

Among the more prominent items on the program are registration and business meeting on Jan. 13, followed by several events and a formal dinner at 8 o'clock. A visit to the Gardner Museum is on the schedule for Tuesday, and on Wednesday the fifteenth, a morning business meeting will be followed by a luncheon.

To Protect Maps

Use the palest varnish obtainable to protect maps that have been mounted and hung on the wall. White damar varnish will be most satisfactory and even this may be thinned with a very little turpentine to make it more transparent. Next to damar, any of the very pale copal varnishes, made for interior surfaces, could be used if well thinned. A fixatif lacquer, which can be purchased at your nearest artist's supply house, is also satisfactory. This can be sprayed on.

How Does It Face?

If your kitchen walls are drab and dull, a coat of fresh paint will work wonders in brightening up the room. The color choice depends upon the exposure. A sunny kitchen may have blue or green walls, but if the room faces the north a soft cream yellow will help supply the lack of sunlight.

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Linemen Favored On List of 1936 Captains-Elect

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fifty-five of the leading colleges in the United States are represented on the list below, which includes the names of 62 football captains-elect for next season. Seven of the 55 institutions elected co-captains. Many colleges either choose an honorary captain at the end of the gridiron season, or the coach selects a different player for each game, therefore the following list is not complete.

Of the 62 captains-elect on the list, 40 are linemen and 22 backfield men. This is the first year in several that backfield players have not walked away with a majority of the elections. The man who carries the pigskin usually gets more credit than the teammate who opens up holes in the other fellow's defense.

The one position represented by the greatest number of captains, however, is halfback. Thirteen of the leaders chosen for 1936 fill that spot on their elevens. The end and tackle positions run a close second, each having 11. Ten centers are on the list, eight guards, five quarterbacks and three fullbacks. One player, Warren A. Ostergard '37, of Brown University, is listed as both a fullback and halfback. The list of college football captains-elect for the 1936 season follows:

College, captain and class	Position
Amherst—Thomas A. Kennedy '37	c
Annapolis—Rivers J. Morrell Jr. '37	g
Boston C.—Alexander Pszanny '37	g
Boston U—Roy E. Thompson '37	hb
Bowdoin—Wendell C. Sawyer '37	qb
Brown—Warren A. Ostergard '37	fb-hb
Canisius—Joseph Szur '37	hb
Carnegie Tech—Nestor Henrion '37	t
C. C. N. Y.—Christopher Michel '37	qb
C. C. N. Y.—Roy Ilowit '37	t
Coast Guard—Mark Whalen '37	end
Columbia—George F. Furey '37	qb
Columbia—Joseph Coviello '37	g
Dartmouth—Gordon P. Bennett '37	t
Drake—Charles Orebaugh '37	hb
Drake—William Pettit '37	c
Duquesne—Michael Basrak '37	c
Fordham—Francis G. Maufte '37	hb
Grinnell—William Fowler '37	c
Hamline—John W. Hutchinson '37	qb
Harvard—Emile Dubiel '37	end
Holy Cross—Robert H. Curley '37	end
Illinois—Elvin C. Sayre '37	c
Indiana—Chris C. Dal Sasso '37	t
Iowa State—Clarence Gustine '37	end
Kentucky—Stanley Nevers '37	t
Manhattan—James F. Whalen '37	qb
Manhattan—Harry J. Wheeler '37	g
Marquette—Raymond Buivid '37	hb
Mass. State—David Rossiter '37	c
Michigan—Matthew L. Patanelli '37	end
Middlebury—William Craig '37	end
Minnesota—Julius Alfonse '37	hb
Minnesota—Edwin C. Widseth '37	t
Moorhead S. T.—Walter Mikulich '36	g
Northeastern—Jacob C. Hart '37	fb
Notre Dame—William R. Smith '37	g
Oberlin—Richard S. Wickenden '37	t
Ohio State—Merle E. Wendt '37	end
Pennsylvania M. C.—A. Lacy	c
Princeton—T. W. Montgomery '37	g
Purdue—George O. Bell '37	c
Rice—J. W. Friedman '37	hb
Rice—John Frankie '37	t
Springfield—Warren Huston '37	hb
St. Cloud T.—John Debolock '37	end
St. Louis—Richard Fitzgerald '37	end
Swarthmore—Benjamin Cooper '37	hb
Syracuse—Yannie M. Albanese '37	fb
Texas—Clint C. Small Jr. '37	t
Trinity—Milton L. Kobrosky '37	hb
Tufts—Roger S. Keith '37	hb
Vermont—Robert P. Lawton '37	g
Vermont—Austin H. Ross '37	t
Villanova—Anthony Sala '37	end
Washington (St. Louis)—A. Iezzi '37	c
Wesleyan—Frank A. Ketcham '37	hb
West Point—W. W. Stromberg '37	end
Whitman—Howard Barnes '37	t
Williams—Daniel G. Lewis '37	c
Worcester P. I.—John Germain '38	hb
Yale—Lawrence M. Kelley '37	end

Kansas Wrestlers Working Out Daily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan. — With a squad of nearly 45 men working out daily, James Cox, Kansas wrestling coach, is working his men into shape for intercollegiate competition which will begin shortly. Cox has indicated a need for more men, however, in the light-weight divisions up to 135 pounds, as his squad is well stocked with seasoned men in the heavier classes.

Men out for the team are: William James, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Lamborn, Leavenworth; C. Robinson, Newton; B. Townsley, Great Bend; Tom Crasson, Stewartville, Mo.; M. McCoy, Marysville; J. Hampton, Lawrence; E. Elles, Kansas City, Mo.; S. Ericsson, Lawrence; C. Nichols, Kansas City, Mo.; W. McDougal, Colby; George Oleen, Cleburne; R. Browning, Ponca City, Okla.; S. Richard Brunn, Kansas City, Mo.; Don Deiter, Abilene; Jess Ganber, Great Bend; Bob Childs, Hoisington; Rodney Loughmiller, Onaga; Gus Anneburg, Leavenworth; Ciell Barton, Wichita; R. Pusey, Satanta; R. Rhea, Lawrence; G. Berry, Lawrence; J. W. Williams, Tonganoxie; Pat Maturo, Kansas City, Mo.; David Shirk, El Dorado; Silas Brown, Lawrence; R. Harrison, Forrest Hills, N. Y.; Phil Nohe, Kansas City, Kan.; N. Bratton, Lawrence; James Chew, Baxter Springs; James Holmes, Lawrence; Delos Douglas, Lawrence, James Brain, Lee's Summit, Mo.; Jack Scott, Kansas City, Mo.; R. C. Manring, Kansas City, Mo.; Lewis Ward, St. Joseph, Mo., and Harry Towns, Dighton.

Hockey and Skating Flourish in New $250,000 Rink

Mammoth Gardens in Denver, Colo.
Said to Be Most Modern and Best Equipped Indoor Sports Stadium in the West

Winter Sports Seekers Find Fun Above the Clouds in Europe

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—When shall we go? Where shall we go? Those are the questions. And the folk who have answered them successfully in Europe are to be found up above the clouds, in winter-sports playgrounds set among the mountain peaks of Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Wherever you find good snow between November and March you find skiing, skating and tobogganing, and along with those three go radiance, jollity, sociability. Perhaps the greatest charm of winter sports is their adaptability in providing all ages and both sexes with enjoyment. While the young and reckless hurtle on bobsleighs down icy slopes at a mile a minute like peas in a glass peashooter, their elders can make less strenuous descents more sedately on toboggans; while many experience the thrills and spills of ice hockey, others revel in the grace of figure-skating; some people ski at prodigious speeds and over vast distances, others just go out and come back. One and all they enjoy themselves mightily. In the exhilarating air of the heights, no day seems long enough, and surplus energy finds its outlet in the hotel ballrooms as the moon rides high.

Deciding upon a resort, from the bewildering selecton offered in Switzerland and elsewhere, is very much a matter of individual taste. Quite literally, you pay your money and take your choice, the ranges of payment and choice being wide enough to suit the means, ability, and inclination of all who are fortunate enough to be able to migrate for a time from winter-bound cities to snowy slopes nearer the sun.

Yearly Vacation

Each year, as the field of choice widens still further, it becomes easier and easier to take a winter sports vacation from England. Travel arrangements can be made which entirely relieve the pleasure seeker of the anxiety formerly associated with such a trip abroad and expert advice on the important matter of equipment is readily obtainable in the emporia which at this season of the year make alluring window displays of crossed-skis and the newest line in fancy pull-overs.

Even a solitary holiday-maker, who might shrink from venturing alone, can nowadays solve the problem of a debut in the complicated hurly-burly of a popular center by linking onto an "Initiation Party" composed almost entirely of similar novices, with an experienced host and hostess to help, chaperone and advise. The cost, too, need not be at all out of proportion to the enjoyment derived. Obviously, it is possible to make money melt quicker than snow in the fashionable resorts. But, with discretion, a fortnight's vacation from England can be contrived, including fares, for something in the region of twenty pounds.

Equipment

The cost of living varies, of course, with the place and style of the hotel selected, but around £5 can be taken as a fair average weekly charge. Then there are fares on the mountain railway to be considered by the skiers, and the payment for guides by people who desire such luxuries. Extras of this sort need not amount to much more than two pounds a week, so it can be seen that, for people who are content to eschew the high spots, a winter sports holiday in Europe need not be perniciously expensive.

Equipment, of course, has to be taken into account. Skis, skates, and toboggans can be hired on the spot at fairly reasonable rates—it is cheaper in the long run, though, to buy one's own—and a sportsman really anxious to travel light will find most of the items he requires in his ordinary wardrobe. Women will probably insist that this remark does not apply to them, for, by contrast with the mere male's attire, their costumes are things of beauty and a joy forever.

The winter sports season in Europe may be said to commence with the first good snowfall some time around the end of November, and from then until the end of February, skating, curling, and tobogganing are in full swing at centers more than 5000 feet above sea level. Lower down a short season endures from mid-December to mid-February. If long and strenuous ski expeditions are contemplated, mid-February to the end of March is the period usually recommended. In Norway and Sweden, the home of skiing, the season commences at the low-lying centers in January and at the higher ones in May. Each of these periods offers its special charm, each resort its particular attractions. And, broadly speaking, wherever you go, you can't go wrong.

B. A. A. Reorganized At Hotel Lenox Meeting

By a Staff Writer

The Boston Athletic Association, which went bankrupt and lost its Exeter Street clubhouse last August, was reorganized last night at the Hotel Lenox with a membership of nearly 200. The club has seven rooms and a recreation room at the Lenox and will function there temporarily. Those present at last night's meeting said they had every reason to believe that the club would come back stronger than ever.

The famous B. A. A. Marathon, held annually on April 19, will be run as usual this year, although its finish line is still undecided. The annual B. A. A. track and field games will also be conducted as usual, at the Boston Garden on Feb. 8.

The officers elected to serve until the club's annual meeting on April 24, include: Clarence A. Barnes, president; James B. Hollis, vice-president, and Ralph E. Brown, secretary and treasurer. The new board of governors will include, C. Desmond Wadsworth, Arthur K. Dearborn, George V. Brown and Frank Archer. Charles E. Lauriat, assisted by Wadsworth and George Brown, will make up the trophy committee. Wadsworth also is chairman of the athletic committee and will have George Brown and Thomas J. Kanaly as his aides.

New Boston Baseball Club Elects Officers

By a Staff Writer

Boston's newly organized National League baseball club, which is to be known officially as the Boston National Sports, Incorporated, with Bob Quinn in the president's seat, held a meeting yesterday afternooon at 84 State Street and elected officers for 1936.

Under President Quinn will be Leopold Goulston, vice-president; Oscar L. Horton, treasurer, and Ralph E. DeLold, assistant treasurer and clerk. The board of directors will be Quinn, Horton, Goulston, DeLold and Charles H. Innes.

The name "Braves," carried by the old club, but which passed out of existence last Tuesday at the stormy meeting in the Swiss Room of the Copley-Plaza Hotel, will not be used by the new corporation. Quinn yesterday sent out a call to local baseball fans for a new name.

Anyone is eligible to propose a name and the fan whose proposal is accepted, will be rewarded with a pair of season passes to all National League games here in Boston next season. For the next five best nominations a pair of passes for the opening game will be the reward. A committee of newspapermen will select the winners.

Winning Goal No Help

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—George Lever today was on his way to join the Rochester Cardinals, the tail-end team in the Eastern Division of the International Hockey League, after having scored the goal last night that gave the London Tecumsehs the lead in that division. Lever, recently a bridegroom, whipped in the winning goal in an overtime period as the Tecumsehs downed the Pittsburgh Shamrocks 4—3, to pass the Syracuse Stars by one point in the division standing. Lever had been told some days ago that he was to lose his place on the Tecs but he immediately showed improvement in his play that was expected to hold his berth for him. After the game last night, however, he was told that he was to go to the Cardinals today along with Ellis Pringle, a defenseman, in exchange for Hal Picketts, right winger, owned by the New York Americans, and Patsy Callighen, defenseman.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Eastern Division						
London	11	2	7	43	34	24
Syracuse	11	1	7	71	52	23
Buffalo	9	2	7	40	38	20
Rochester	2	0	15	36	62	4
Western Division						
Detroit	13	2	5	69	43	28
Cleveland	10	0	8	53	55	20
Windsor	6	5	7	41	44	17
Pittsburgh	7	0	13	58	83	14

Result Jan. 3
London 4, Pittsburgh 3.

Lack Six-Meter Yachts

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 4 (AP)—Receipt of a challenge from the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto to race in international competition for the Silas George Cup has placed a difficult problem before Rochester and Watertown yachtsmen. The challenge, which also included the Crescent Yacht Club of Watertown, specified that the series be sailed in six-meter yachts, a style of craft lacked by the Rochester and Watertown clubs. Meteor, the six-meter sloop which William P. Barrows sailed in three races last summer to win the prized trophy for Rochester, has been sold to an owner in Alpena, Mich., as nas Jack, the Watertown contender in last summer's races. That leaves both clubs without a six-meter to defend the George Cup against the Canadians.

Eastern Elects Fox

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Maskell E. Fox of this city was elected president of the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association at its annual meeting at the Hotel Vanderbilt last night. Russell B. Kingman, the former president, was elected first vice-president, while William Aydelotte was named second vice-president; Hugh P. Shilstone, secretary, and Anton F. Von Bernuth, treasurer.

Kit Klein to Retire At End of Season

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3 (AP)—Kit Klein, America's greatest woman speed skater, announced yesterday she would retire at the end of this season.

On the eve of sailing for a tour of the women's championship events of Norway and Sweden, as well as an "exhibition demonstration" in the winter Olympics at Garmisch, Ger., Miss Klein said she would be "through with the sport after my hardest season."

"I plan to retire next March," she said. "Upon my return from Europe I want to devote my time on the ice to teaching youngsters how to skate." She added she had 10 "Buffalo kids" between the ages of 6 and 12 in tow and urged skating fans to "watch them about five years from now."

She was home for a one-day visit before sailing for Europe, after winning the Middle Atlantic woman's crown in a clean sweep at Newburgh New Year's Day.

The Buffalo brunette gave as her reason for retirement the fact that she now holds every woman's speed-skating title possible in North America.

In addition to the world's title and record for the 1000 meters, won last year in her trip abroad, Miss Klein holds both the North American indoor and outdoor crowns, the United States all-around, Southwest, Northwest, New England and Middle Atlantic titles.

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 9, Colgate 3.
Princeton 6, Williams 1.

Ice Contests To Flourish In New Denver Rink

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 4—Strange as it may seem, Denver, in the central location of frigid and snow-covered mountains and the one place where winter sports might flourish has not, until this winter, gone in for such sports as skating and ice hockey.

It was not until last month that sports fans of this region were first introduced to the thrills of ice hockey with the appearance of the Denver Americans, professional team, which will perform twice weekly against professional opponents in the city's new $250,000 athletic plant just completed.

The organization of this year's Denver professional hockey troupe is only the beginning of the ice sport in this section, according to Kay W. Iversen, manager of the gardens, who has already negotiated plans for the formation of a professional ice hockey league composed of teams from St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and other Missouri Valley cities.

Seats 5000

With a seating capacity of 5000, the new Mammoth Gardens is claimed to be the most modern and best-equipped indoor sports stadium in the West. For hockey games 15,000 sq. ft. of ice are available and the arena can easily be transformed to accommodate the requirements for a basketball floor, indoor tennis court, boxing and wrestling ring or rodeo show.

During the idle days between sporting events the gardens are open to the public for the teaching of hockey and skating. The rink has been constructed with colored lighting beneath the ice and indirect pastel illumination from the ceiling.

Plans also call for the staging of exhibitions of fancy skating such as were included in the opening dedication program with "Red" McCarthy, world famous barrel jumper and Olympic speed champion, Sylvia Hauke and others including members of the Winnipeg Winter Club.

Developing Hockey Players

Hockey players who have brought the game to Denver are considered some of the best junior stick handlers ever developed in the United States and Canada. Coaches Laurie Scott, Verne Turner and Iversen claim that they should soon be ripe for major competition.

Listed on the Denver Americans squad are Roy Halverson, Stanley Peterlin, John Capan, Kenneth Lundberg, Billy Hill, Kenneth Richards, "Jewie" Brusin and Sam and Adolph Skrinner.

Denver's new sports show place is in reality a miniature reproduction of New York's famed Madison Square Garden and as such means the inauguration of a new era of indoor sports in the Rocky Mountain region.

Mammoth Gardens may be the site of the 1936 national A. A. U. basketball tournament which has already been awarded Denver.

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston Cubs Play Springfield in Garden Tomorrow Night

THE Boston Cubs, playing their best hockey of the season at this period and immeasurably strengthened by the additions of Jerry Shannon, Eddie Finnigan and Alec Motter from the Bruins, and the acquisition of the highly promising young Ray Getliffe from London, will play the Springfield Indians in a Canadian-American Hockey League game at the Boston Garden tomorrow night.

Springfield comes here in a three-cornered fight with Philadelphia and Providence for top honors in the Can-Am race, and the Indians are on the top of their game. They have been scoring well, and, next to Philadelphia, have shown the strongest defense in the league. Well balanced throughout, and with a colorful scoring line of LaFrance, Toupin and Raymond, the Indians will offer the Cubs another rugged game.

♪ ♪ ♪

Fans Satisfied With Thrilling Game—Cubs dropped a close one to New Haven on Thursday night, and for all the fact that the junior Bruins losts, Canadian-American Hockey League followers were satisfied that they had seen a real thrilling game. The 3-to-2 contest found the Cubs carrying the play throughout, but again suffering from costly defense lapses and penalties at crucial times.

Outstanding in the New Haven game for the Cubs was Ray Getliffe, a young center ice player from London. The youngster breaking in with mates with whom he had never teamed before showed a fine brand of play making. What particularly impressed the Bruins players, who watched him closely because of the reputation which has preceded him to Boston, was his easy skating, his fine checking and the fact that he knows how and when to pass the puck. The youngster promises to help the Cubs tremendously as he gets his major-league seasoning.

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Indoor Games at Boston Y on Feb. 1—Entry blanks for the twentieth annual Y. M. C. A. indoor track and field games, scheduled for Feb. 1 at the Huntington Avenue branch building, are being released to some 200 schools, colleges and clubs, and will be available to any one calling at the Y. M. C. A.

The meet has been officially awarded the New England A. A. A. U. junior 1500-meter walking championship, which will be the outstanding feature of the games.

Last year more than 200 athletes took part in the nineteenth edition of these games, and a greater number is expected this year, based on the number of inquiries to date.

As the games are open to any registered athlete, the track and field events, exclusive of the 1500-meter championship walk and the relays, will be handicapped by the official N. E. A. A. U. handicapper. In order to register in the A. A. U., application must be made to J. Frank Facey, 36 Prospect Street, Cambridge, Mass.

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Meet for Athletes of Average Ability—The primary purpose of these annual Y. M. C. A. indoor games is to provide a meet where the athlete of average ability can compete. Hundreds of former high school and college track men who have been keeping in condition since their schooldays, but who cannot compete with the top-flight stars of other meets, find a place to try their wares against men of like caliber.

Gold medals will be awarded to all first-place winners, silver medals to all second-place winners and bronze medals to all those who finish third and to winners of the relay races.

A full list of the events follow: N. E. A. A. U. junior 1500-meter championship walk; 45-yard dash; 300-yard dash, 600-yard run; 1000-yard run; two-mile run, and 45-yard high hurdles scratch; putting the 16-pound shot, and the running high jump. Relay races will be arranged after the entries close. All inquiries for information should be addressed to William C. Hultgren, track coach of the Huntington Avenue Branch "Y," who is in charge of the meet. Entries close on Jan. 25.

♪ ♪ ♪

Here and There—Shawmut Indians now have a two-point lead in the standing of the Commercial Hockey League as the result of league games played on the Boston Arena ice (last night before the largest crowd of the season, which has now reached the first half of the campaign . . . The Indians outplayed the Owls, 5 to 2 . . . The other games resulted as follows: Jackson-Curtis 2, Boston Maroons 2; Globe H. C. 2, Clarendon H. C. 1; Spaulding Moss 4, Monitor A. C. 2 . . . The Spaulding Moss victory allowed them to climb out of the cellar, leaving the door open to the Monitor outfit which has lost five straight games . . . T. D. Boardman of Manchester, Mass., is leading the amateurs with 73 in the twelfth annual Miami open golf tournament at Miami Springs . . . The final-round squash racquets match for the Middlesex Bowl will be played next Wednesday between J. L. Ware of the Union Boat Club and John M. Hall of the Harvard Club . . . Yesterday, in the semifinal matches, Ware defeated John G. Cornish, Harvard Club, 8—15, 12—15, 15—12, 18—14, 15—13, while Hall eliminated Harry K. Cross of the Union Boat Club, 15—12, 9—15, 15—11, 11—15, 15—9.

♪ ♪ ♪

The New England Sled Dog Club will hold its first race of the new season tomorrow on Lake Chocorua in New Hampshire . . . Mrs. J. Milton Seeley will drive a team of dogs that came from Little America . . . Two of the competitors, Norman Vaughan and Eddie Moody, have served with the Byrd Antarctic Expedition . . . Boston University's varsity basketball team will play Rhode Island State College five in Providence tonight . . . Northeastern's varsity basketball team will meet an Alumni team tonight at the Boston Y . . . The Boston Cubs will play in Philadelphia tonight without the services of Jerry Shannon, left winger . . . Shannon is expected to rejoin the team in the Boston game tomorrow night . . . The Bruins will play the Canadiens in Montreal tonight . . . Edward Everett of Brookline, the New England billiard champion, last night beat Charles Perry of Wollaston, 40 to 18, at the Twentieth Century Billiard Club in the second game of the round-robin series to determine the New England sectional three-cushion billiard champion . . . The winner of the billiard series will represent this section in the national amateur finals at Detroit in February.

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Feature Events This Week End

Hockey—Harvard vs. University of Toronto at Boston Garden, tonight at 8:30; Boston Cubs vs. Springfield Indians at Boston Garden, Sunday night at 8:30.

Polo—Ashcroft vs. Connewood; 110th Cavalry vs. Medford Ramblers; Winchester Aces vs. Battery A, at Commonwealth Armory, Commonwealth Avenue, Allston, at 8.

Skating—New England speed-skating championships and carnival at Mirror Lake, Coggshall Park, Fitchburg, Sunday. (Note: Officials in charge say they will not cancel or postpone the event because of the weather until the last possible moment.)

Pay and Jobs Show Gain in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4 — The monthly average number of workers employed in New York state factories was more than 4 per cent larger in 1935 than in 1934, according to the preliminary report of State Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews.

The average amount of weekly wages paid out at the factories was more than 9 per cent greater, he said, adding that seasonal reductions in factory activities was less than a year ago.

College Swimming Result

C. C. N. Y. 41, Manhattan 30.

Wimbledon Honors Helen Hull Jacobs

By the Associated Press

Berkeley, Calif., Jan. 4

HELEN HULL JACOBS, women's singles tennis champion of the United States, has been awarded honorary membership in the Wimbledon (England) Tennis Club, the first ever given to a nonwinner of a Wimbledon championship.

Word of the honor has been received by her former coach, C. W. (Pop) Fuller. Accompanying the award were congratulations from a member of the British royal family.

Complete Plans To Pick Cage Teams

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—With the dividing of the country into 10 districts and the announcement of the chairman of each section, the National Collegiate Athletic Association has completed the plans by which it will select five teams to send into the finals of the Olympic basketball trials at Madison Square Garden early in April.

Under the plan announced by A. A. Schabinger, of Omaha, director of intercollegiate Olympic tournaments, the five college teams will be chosen from the district and interdistrict tournaments. Four teams, two each from as many sections, will qualify for one of the five interdistrict tourneys with the winner going into the finals.

The series of tournaments, which will be played under N. C. A. A. rules, will be held between March 7 and 28 at the discretion of the district chairman. The finals are scheduled for April 3, 4 and 5 or 6. With N. C. A. A. rules limiting intercollegiate competition to three years, many of the smaller schools, which play freshmen, will be forced to either compete in the A. A. U. or Y. M. C. A. nationals.

The A A U. will send two teams into the finals while the Y. M. C. A. will be represented by one. The Olympic team of 14 will be selected on the basis of not more than eight players from the winning squad, not more than five from the runnerup and the other man or men from the remaining teams competing in the finals.

The first district includes, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New York, Chairman, H. H. Salmon Jr., New York City.

Hockey Briefs

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

DURING a benefit game for Nels Crutchfield, injured Canadiens star, to be held in the Montreal Forum Jan. 31, seven-man hockey will be revived as a spectacle for the fans. Montreal Maroons, Canadiens, and senior amateur hockey players will partake in the exhibition. Efforts are being made to reassemble the McGill University hockey team upon which Crutchfield played before turning professional. Nels was injured in an automobile accident just before the present season opened.

♪ ♪ ♪

Buck Boucher, manager of Springfield Indians, has a son, Frankie, playing hockey in Ottawa and the youngster is regarded as a fine hockey prospect. Another youngster, Joe Dutton, 16-year-old son of "Red" Dutton, manager of Amerks, is playing juvenile hockey in Calgary.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Hershey Hockey Club of Hershey, Penna., playing in the E. A. H. A., is loaded with names familiar to professional hockey. Herb Mitchell, former Bruin and later manager of Windsor, is manager-coach of the club. Lloyd Blinco, brother of Montreal Maroon's Russell; Charles Portland, brother of Jack of the Boston Cubs; Gerald Cormier, brother of Pittsburgh's Roger; John Hamilton, brother of Reg of the Maple Leafs and Syracuse, and Lucien Gagnon, brother of Johnny of Canadiens, make up the list.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gordon Fraser, veteran defenseman who wore Detroit and Chicago uniforms in the major league, as well as those of Providence and International League teams in minor hockey, and who gained his start in western pro hockey, definitely has retired from playing. He has accepted the coaching of the Baltimore Orioles in the same league with the Hershey sextet.

♪ ♪ ♪

Good old Herb Reaume is back in action. Johnny Clark, Vaucouver goalie, was injured and Reaume has donned his pads to fill in. Reaume toiled for the Boston Tigers under the coaching of Eddie Powers, and no goalie ever surpassed him when he tended to business. Powers got more out of Reaume than any other coach.

♪ ♪ ♪

Frank Foyston has taken over the managing of Seattle Seahawks in the Northwestern Hockey League, replacing Art Gagne, who retired from hockey for the balance of the season and probably permanently.

♪ ♪ ♪

The recent stretch of 11 games without victory experienced by Canadiens, and which ended when they beat the Bruins, 2-0, at Boston Jan. 1, recalls some of the other famous stretches of consecutive games without victory in the National League. New York Americans hold the record of 14 games in the 1925-26 season, including three ties. Canadiens, that same season, went through 12 consecutive defeats. The Bruins lost 11 straight their first season of pro hockey, 1924-25.

♪ ♪ ♪

The game at Windsor with Cleveland was postponed Thursday because Harris Ardiel, manager of Windsor, passed away the previous day. No future date upon which to play the game has been named. Ardiel assumed the manager duties beginning this season, when John D. Chick resigned to become president of the International Hockey League.

♪ ♪ ♪

Babe Donnelly, former Montreal Maroon player and with the Canadian Soo in his early amateur days, now player-manager of the Streatham team in the London-Paris Club tournament in Europe, recently was suspended from all tournament play by the British Ice Hockey Association for engaging in a fist-fight. Fighting is not encouraged in European hockey.

College Basketball Results

Chicago 41, Carroll 25.
Colgate 46, Oberlin 32.
Depaul 35, Indiana 31.
Detroit 44, Akron 43.
Duke 52, Yale 17.
Evansville 39, Centenary 30.
Kansas 27, California 18.
Long Island 73, Oglethorpe 33.
Michigan 33, Toledo 32.
Mount Union 46, Ohio 42.
North Dakota 46, Omaha 28.
Oklahoma 40, Wichita 37.
Pittsburgh T. 53, Kirksville T. 32.
San José S. 40, Utah 24.
St. Thomas 36, Davis-Elkin 24.
Temple 47, Michigan State 24.
Washington State 49, Gonzaga 33.
Western T. 33, Ohio Wes. 27.

Huot Leads Miami Open

MIAMI SPRINGS, Fla., Jan. 4 (AP)—A stocky Canadian, Jules Huot, Quebec, gave top-ranking American money golfers something to ponder upon yesterday as he breezed through the first 18 holes of the twelfth annual $2500 Miami open in 67, three under par, to lead the opening day. Only Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., professional, came anywhere near equaling the Canadian P. G. A. champion's first round. Runyan, by virtue of his three under par 32 for the last nine, finished with 68.

Four Records Fall To U. S. Swimmers

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 4 (AP)—Four national long-course swimming records were bettered yesterday as a field of speedsters opened the two-day Orlando Olympic stars aquatic meet.

Adolph Kiefer, 17-year-old high school student of Chicago turned in new marks for the 550-yard and 500-meter backstroke events. He splashed the 550 yards in 7m. 18.5s., and the 500 meters in 7m. 17.6s. George Kojac of New York made the previous times of 7m. 22.2s., and 7m. 18.6.s, in 1927.

Mrs. Lenore Kight Wingard of Pittsburgh knifed through the 700-yard freestyle trial in 9m. 38s., clipping 13.8s. from the time of Alice Novak set at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., in 1932.

The fourth record fell to Albert Vandeweghe of Newark, N. J., who negotiated the 50-yard backstroke in 28.5s. Harold Krueger hung up the former time of 30.8s. in 1918.

Mrs. Van Ryn Is Ranked First in Middle States

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, wife of the Davis Cup doubles star, has been placed at the top of the middle states women's ranking tennis list.

The ranking committee, headed by Phyllis Bowes of Cynwyd, placed Mrs. Marion Zinderstein Jessup of Wilmington, Del., second, and Anne Page of Merion, Penna., third.

Madge B. Harshaw, Lansdowne, Penna., was ranked first in the girls' list, in front of Donalda Killingham of Haverford and Miss Harshaw's sister, Bunny.

Two Eastern Golfers Lead

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP)—Two young eastern golfers entered the second round of the Riverside $3000 open today a bare stroke ahead of a strong field of veterans. The pair—Herman Barron, White Plains, N. Y., and Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.—shot the Victoria Club course on the first 18 holes with 68's, four better than par. Johnny Geertsen, Ogden, Utah, missed the low-score bracket by a few inches. Coming onto the eighteenth as darkness closed in, his caddy struck a match over the cp, but his short putt went wide.

Yachting Tryout in February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—The North American Yacht Racing Union has announced that the United States Olympic yachting tryouts for the six- and eight-meter classes would be held by the Southern California Yacht Racing Association of San Pedro from Feb. 12 to 16. The tenth annual mid-winter championships will also be sailed there at the same time.

Allison, Buxby, Hendrix and Hall Reach Semifinals

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr., veteran Davis Cup star, opened his 1936 campaign yesterday with two easy victories in the second annual Sugar Bowl tournament.

Experimenting a bit with his large repertoire of shots, the United States champion swept aside Jack Mooney, Atlanta veteran and former southern champion, in straight sets, 6—2, 7—5, then came back with another straight-set victory over Robert Lake of Birmingham.

J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, N. J., seeded No. 2, reached the semifinals along with Allison.

Hall won in straight sets from "Doc" Barr of Dallas, 11—9, 6—4.

Martyn Buxby, Miami (Fla.) youngster, displayed good form in defeating Ernie Sutter of New Orleans, 6—4, 3—6, 7—5, and the second over Hal Surface, Kansas City, seeded No. 3 in three sets, 7—5, 6—8, 6—0.

The other semifinal berth was occupied by Arthur Hendrix, of Lakeland, Fla., who furnished the only upset of the day by disposing of Barney Welsh, Washington, national public parks singles champion, 6—0, 6—0.

Hendrix disposed of a fellow-townsman, Frank Guernsey, in the second round, 7—5, 6—2, and will meet Hall in the semifinals.

Guy Cheng of Shanghai, No. 2 man on China's Davis Cup team last year, fell victim to a first-round setback by Lake, while Bob Little, Birmingham, Paul Gooseman, Ed Sutter and Billie Westerfield, all of New Orleans, fell by the wayside in their opening matches.

In the doubles competition the Sutter brothers won a first-round match over Mooney and Barr, 6-1, 11-9, and Hendrix and Guernsey teamed to defeat Lake and Little in another first-rounder, 6-4, 6-4.

Australia Wins

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 4 (AP)—Australia today defeated South Africa by an innings and 78 runs in the third test cricket match of the present tour. The visitors now have two victories to their credit, having won the first encounter at Durban by 9 wickets. The second at Johannesburg ended in a draw.

Missouri Retains Faurot

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 4 (AP)—Don Faurot, whose University of Missouri football team won three games, lost three and tied three during 1935, his first year as head football coach, has been given another year's contract. Faurot is a former Missouri football star.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Home Forum

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1936
PAGE NINE

The Haunting Breath of China

OUTSIDE, the late summer sunshine filled the London streets and the dusty pavements flung back a pale shimmer of heat; so that, seen through half-closed eyes, it looked as if it rained small arrows of light that bounded upwards again as they struck the road.

The river lapped at its quay-sides and swirled languidly about the wooden pillars below the landing stage. The tide was full, and it ran high and shining between the banks where warehouse and ship-store jostled each other, where cranes held their burdens magically suspended over dim holds and nosed them gently into place, so that not so much as a tie-rope brushed the decks as they were lowered. Ships lay at anchor, rocking a little and turning toward stream with an elfin rattle of chains from under water, as if they would fain spread sail and away. Up and down the fairway went fussy tugs, and laden barges that lay low in the water as if they loved it and were well content.

* * *

INSIDE, ONE PASSED into another world. The great warehouse sprang upwards, with narrow aspiring windows, until its walls were lost in the shadows high up among curved roofs and springing beams. The sunshine, piercing the slim windows, filled the dusty interior with pale gold light and lay like a faint veil over the lovely merchandise crowded there, so that color shone through it like precious stones through a spun web.

At first sight, it seemed miraculous that any movement within the great room was possible, so filled was it with bales and bundles, laden shelves and curtained walls. Yet, amid the mêlée of precious things, a small army of silent blue-smocked Chinese porters came and went, handling with exquisite care the burdens they carried, shuffling a little in straw sandals on the wooden floor.

Here were piles of silken bales, glowing rugs and flowered carpets—spread and piled and folded and crowded together, so that the shimmer of silk and the dimmed beauty of the color ran together in a kind of liquid fire, fed from above by the pale sunlight that filled the narrow windows, and from beneath by the concentrated splendor of silken warp and colored woof. It was a fire that now leaped up to fresh glory as the sun reached the level of the windows, and now sank to glowing ash as a cloud momentarily drifted past.

* * *

AROUND THE WALLS were tiers of shelves where jade and china, ivory and lacquered wood crowded together in a kaleidoscope of beauty. Yet, for all the crowding, every piece stood singly, having its own small plot of ground, secured to it by that veneration for beauty inherent in the timeless East.

From these shadowy shelves, calm carven faces gazed down, or smiled in endless contemplation of some lovely thing. Enameled flower and painted leaf bloomed here in a magic garden where seasons came and went, yet brought no hint of change. The translucent green of pale jade flung back the sunlight, like a shallow stream among its water-mints and lilies. The somber green of the dark-hued jade lay like a deep pool far in some forgotten wood, where only the sky creatures of the wild came down to drink and the sun went softly past with golden skirts that brushed the surface and left the cold green deeps unstirred.

* * *

HIGH ABOVE THE shelves, the walls were covered with gorgeous stuffs—with mandarin's robes in green and blue, embroidered over with crimson and purple and gold; with heavy silks where exotic birds flaunted among the tulip trees, and fish of silver and gold leaned up towards the lotus flowers; with stiff brocades sewn over with glittering thread.

The air was sweet with mingled spices and scents—the haunting breath of China and the East.

It was strange beyond belief to hear through the pointed windows the familiar London river sounds, the bustle of quay and dock, the wail of sirens and the call of porters, the rumble of drays and sudden motor horns; strange to leave that rich and splendid place for London's gray streets and the familiar traffic of everyday, journeying in an instant over half a world at the closing of a silent door.

D. T.

Silver Crop

THESE upper meadows pitched beneath the sky
are planted now with such a yield as never
leaned down beneath the leaf-flicked gust of summer.
During the night the sower of stars stalked by,
and every branch has a snowy blossom leaning
over the untracked slopes; beneath white boughs,
the harvest of no man's sowing lies lovely now
in drifts of silver wheat for the slow wind's gleaning.

FRANCES FROST

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year.....$9.00 Three months....$2.25
Six months.....$4.50 One month.....75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Tangier's Canyon-Like Streets

THE interest of Tangier, as a city, lies in its native quarter, which comprises most of the town. It is a maze of narrow streets, or, more accurately, lanes and alleys, for they are just wide enough to allow the passage of a laden ass, and wheeled vehicles never attempt to enter. The lanes twist and turn like a rabbit's warren, sometimes making off at right angles and, oftentimes, becoming tunnels under the houses, clambering up slopes, transformed into stairways, and descending into hollows where the balconies of the houses overhang the footway. Above the roofs of these houses rise the minarets of the mosques, flaunting their *azulejo* towers like jeweled surfaces against the clear blue of the sky. The white plaster houses are square, unadorned, flat-roofed buildings, resembling nothing so much as houses of blocks, and are broken by small, shuttered windows. Little workshops line the ways where men, cross-legged, accomplish their tasks without machinery, in the primitive fashion of their forefathers. The shops, or stalls, are nothing more than square boxes in the walls, and the merchants, after removing their slippers from their stockingless feet, clamber over the counters and drop inside. There, quiet, imperturbable, sitting cross-legged or reclining on couches, usually chatting impassively with friends, they wait for customers to appear. The picture they make is precisely the conventional one so often seen in photographs of oriental bazaars. The merchants themselves, with bearded faces, and fezzed or turbaned heads, are tall, stately fellows, of distinguished bearing, quite different from the motley crowd encountered in the plebeian precincts of the market place. The schools, which are passed here and there along the streets, are, like the shops, mere cubicles in the walls, and in them, before the white-robed and turbaned teacher, the picturesque children of the quarter sit cross-legged on the ground, learning the precepts of the Koran. . . .

These canyon-like streets, whose cobbled surfaces the sun rarely strikes, present a moving panorama of oriental activity. Here are white-robed Arabs, of immense dignity and calm, with turbaned heads and slippered feet, who tread the ways with stately grace; Jews in dark-colored gaberdines, as swarthy and as solemn as the Moors themselves, stalk unhurriedly by; boys at play, in smock and fez; women, shrouded to the eyes, in their white coverings, move silently to and fro, like ghosts; little girls, dressed in close imitation of their mothers; half-clad Soudanese and occasional Bedouins, who flit by with furtive step; and Negro water sellers, dressed in tatters and shod in flat soles of leather tied to their feet with thongs, bear immense goatskins of water on their backs and walk rapidly along, ringing their bells and crying to the housekeepers to buy.—From "Spanish Towns and People," by ROBERT MEDILL MCBRIDE. (New York: McBride.)

Courtesy of Doll & Richards, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARAN MADONNA: *A Painting by Louise Mishell*

BECAUSE of their extreme simplicity and utter freedom from ostentation, the Islands of Aran, which lie along the west coast of Ireland, have attracted the attention of writers, artists and photographers from abroad. The more intricate the ways of living in large centers, the more appealing such outlying provincial spots. They seem refreshing; they help to restore man's sense of larger values in human life; they prove invariably that the finer impulses of the natives are manifest in the character of their occupations, in their forms of play and work. And personally, lacking stylish clothing, and the multiplicity of articles which seem a necessity among more sophisticated people, they prove to be handsome.

The Aran Islands are a revelation of beauty. The very exactions, which their rugged and harsh natural character makes upon the natives, have seemed to strengthen them. A collection of oil portraits, painted recently by Louise Mishell of Chicago, who spent some time in the Islands, discloses that the severe storms, the briny air, the rigorous activity have heightened the attractiveness of both men and women. Wiry formed, swarthy complexioned, they are a handsome people. The simplicity of their clothing increases their charm, for there is no visual intrusion upon the splendid honesty which shines in their eyes and the contented smiles which show on their lips.

The women, judged by activities of women elsewhere in the world, have a strenuous life. Miss Mishell seemed compelled, in depicting them, to reveal their calm, their patience and willingness. "Aran Madonna," for the symmetry of her features and the austere outline of her shawl, recalls the ornate Byzantine portrayals of the Madonna. No furs, or laces or feathers could improve upon the beauty of such a model.

Considering the Artist's Aim

THE question "What is art?" I presume neither to ask nor to answer, the equivocality of the word *art* having brought so many attempted definitions to disaster. To the question "What is a work of art?" (of Fine Art, be it understood) I have an answer that is probable and convenient. A work of Fine Art is a fusion of combinations of ideas chosen and arranged by the artist to touch, in a special way, the thoughts and emotions of others. This is the faith in the light of which I propose now to examine the method of choice, the method of arrangement, and the phenomenon of fusion, upon all of which the success of the artist depends.

In a work of art, when fusion is complete, not only should all the material have coalesced, but content should seem inseparable from form. Content must seem but the pith of form, form but the rind of content. When the artist sets himself to use material that is in his mind, he must find the thing to which that material is peculiarly and exclusively fitted. When the artist sets himself, or is set by others, to make some prescribed thing, he must find material that can be made into that thing more naturally than it can be made into anything else.

That a work of art should obey these laws—of inseparable form and content and of complete activity of material—has never, I think, been seriously disputed. It is, however, often taken for granted that many if not most works of art have flouted them and remained valuable. To say that every musical phrase in the Ninth Symphony, every painted flower in the *Primavera*, every shaped stone in the nave of Chartres Cathedral, every line in a play by Shakespeare, is both indispensable and incapable of other use would be to say what is plainly untrue. Nor do I think it would be true to say that the tapestries designed by Boucher and by Goya might not better have been paintings, or that much famous sculpture is other than accidentally of stone or of bronze. There are buildings, too, particularly those of the Palladian School, in which the general form of a temple or what not is imposed upon extremely inconsistent and inappropriate elements. These last, these buildings in which form and content are internecine, I do not consider to be works of art in any allowable sense of the term. The discord here is between ideas in the artist's mind, between the idea of the whole and ideas of the parts, and such irresolvable discord is beyond art's power to mitigate. The discord in the tapestries designed by Boucher and by Goya is one only between ideas and vehicle, and allows us to regard the designs as works of art destined by their creators to travesty. Vehicle is not form, so that incongruity of vehicle is no infraction of the law of inseparability between form and content.

The law that in a work of art there must be no inactive material, the law sometimes called that of "artistic economy," often appears to be disobeyed when, in my view, it actually is not. Many works of art commonly regarded as simple will be found upon examination to be complex, and the elements in them that make no direct contribution to the form of the whole will be strongly influential in shaping the parts. Complex works of art are not only such obviously divisible things as symphonies, buildings of a college, series of statues, painted reredoses, sonnet-sequences, dramatic trilogies. Many an oratorio, many a cathedral, many a sculptured or a painted wall, many an episodic novel or drama, can have, from the nature of its material, little more value as a whole than that of the sum of its parts. Its parts, being fixed in mutual propinquity, should undoubtedly be arranged to heighten each other's value by similarity or by contrast. Such arrangement is in itself a work of art, but may often be of an elementary order, however complex the internal arrangement of the parts composing it. . . .

I believe that nothing in the making of art is more necessary than a definite preliminary conception in the artist's mind of what particular thing or things he is setting out to make. I believe that his aim must be always the artistic unity that arises from complete fusion of his material, both intellectual and emotional. If, however, he attempts to fuse units whose combined size or duration would be oppressive or unwieldy, he will, even if he should succeed, secure little sympathy or attention except from those whose sympathy or attention is least worth having. Success in such attempts, moreover, is as difficult to achieve as it is thankless when achieved; often a large work proves, despite all effort, to be incapable of any closer unity than that producible by harmonious agglomeration. It therefore appears of the highest importance that the artist, if his task be composite, should reduce it to components each of which is capable of real unity.—From "Fine Art," by H. S. GOODHART-RENDEL. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Das Unkraut und der Weizen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

HEUTZUTAGE ist viel von Einigkeit die Rede. Einigkeit des Denkens, Einigkeit des Zwecks, Einigkeit des Handelns ist das Gesprächsthema an vielen Orten. Es dürfte vielleicht weise sein, darüber nachzudenken, was Einigkeit wirklich ist, und womit man sich vereinigen kann. Paulus schreibt in seinem Briefe an die Epheser (K. 4, 3) vom „fleißig sein, zu halten die Einigkeit im Geist durch das Band des Friedens". Sich mit dem Geist vereinigen, würde sicher zur Verwirklichung des Friedensbundes führen, und das ist der wahre Sinn von Einigkeit. Wir können uns nie wahrhaft mit dem Irrtum vereinigen, mag er auch noch so wirklich oder anziehend erscheinen. Denkende Menschen haben dies oft bewiesen und durch den sehnlichen Wunsch, Gott besser zu verstehen, ihren Weg zum Sieg des Guten gefunden.

In ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 72): „Die sterbliche Annahme (der materielle Sinn des Lebens) und die unsterbliche Wahrheit (der geistige Sinn) sind das Unkraut und der Weizen, die durch den Fortschritt nicht vereinigt, sondern getrennt werden". In der ganzen Welt sehen wir heute, wie der Fortschritt das Unkraut und den Weizen, die miteinander gewachsen sind, voneinander trennt. Der große Lehrer Christus Jesus sagte zu horchenden Herzen, die für die Ernte bereit waren (Matth. 13, 30): „Sammelt zuvor das Unkraut und bindet es in Bündlein, daß man es verbrenne; aber den Weizen sammelt mir in meine Scheuer". So verglich er die guten Gedanken, die ein Teil des Himmelreichs sind, dem Weizen in einem Erntefeld, und die bösen Gedanken Sünde, Krankheit und Tod dem schädlichen Unkraut, das das sonst vollkommene Feld verderben würde, wenn es nicht wahrgenommen und vernichtet würde.

Vor Jahren erklärte ein Freund einem jungen Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft in freundlicher Weise den Unterschied zwischen dem Unkraut und dem Weizen und den Umstand, daß das Unkraut dem Weizen so lange ähnlich sieht, bis die Ernte reif ist. Da der Schüler, der in der Stadt lebte, von Landwirtschaft nichts verstand, hatte er nicht gewußt, daß man die beiden nicht leicht unterscheiden kann, solange der Weizen keine Ähren hat, und daß man, wenn man mit dieser Tatsache nicht vertraut ist, möglicherweise ebenso gut den jungen Weizen wie das Unkraut vernichten würde. Das Unkraut trägt keine nützliche Frucht; aber das zeigt sich erst bei der Ernte.

Wie weise doch der Meisterchrist seine Zeitgenossen die Lehre vom Unkraut und dem Weizen lehrte, und wie wertvoll diese Lehre heute für alle ist, die sie beachten! Das verderbliche Unkraut Neid, Eifersucht, wahnsinniger Ehrgeiz, Stellungs- und Machtstolz, die durch den Eigenwillen sterblicher Annahme wirken, möchte als Tätigkeit erscheinen; aber der untergrabende, unrechte Zweck ist bis zur Ernte verborgen, wo die zerstörende Absicht ans Licht kommt und vernichtet wird. Wir können nicht ernst genug beten, daß dieses Unkraut, persönliche und nationale Uneinigkeit, ans Licht gebracht und die geistige Erkenntnis der ganzen Menschheit so fest gegründet werden möge, daß das Leiden einer vom Bösen betörten Welt abnimmt und schließlich durch die Wahrheit vernichtet wird.

Das einzige Heilmittel für alle Kriege und Kriegsgerüchte ist jene Reinheit der Absicht, die sich mit jedem schönen, gottähnlichen Gedanken vereinigt und sich weigert, mit Irrtum irgend welcher Art eins zu sein. Mit einer durch beständige Gemeinschaft mit Gott geschärften Wahrnehmung wird die Menschheit dem Trachten des Irrtums, das kostbare Gute zu rauben, das so oft der Lohn jahrelanger ehrlicher Anstrengung ist, nicht zum Opfer fallen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 371): „Der Irrtum trachtet immer danach, sich in einer Zwecksbestimmung mit der Wahrheit zu vereinigen, um sich Schwungkraft zu geben".

Was für ein unaussprechlicher Segen es ist, daß uns heute ein beweisbares Prinzip geoffenbart ist, wodurch wir unsere täglichen Probleme so ausarbeiten können, wie Jesus es uns lehrte! Die Christliche Wissenschaft, der von dem Wegweiser verheißene Tröster, befähigt uns zu beweisen, daß wir in der beschützenden Fürsorge des liebenden Vater-Mutter-Gottes geborgen sind, selbst wenn die Stürme des materiellen Sinnes um uns zu toben scheinen und die Völker bestürzt vor den Ansprüchen des Irrtums stehen. Das ernste Trachten jedes einzelnen nach Frieden im eigenen Bewußtsein führt nach und nach den Frieden in der Welt herbei, und wie wir uns Schritt für Schritt mit den Zielen des Guten vereinigen, werden wir die verheißene Erfüllung des Guten sehen. Einen klaren Hinweis auf diese Erfüllung enthalten die Worte des schönen Liedes:

„O, manchmal strahlt das ewig Rechte
Durch bittres Unrecht hell hindurch;
Wir seh'n des Menschen steten Fortschritt,
Den er von Anbeginn gemacht.

Auch durch den Mißklang unsrer Tage
Hindurch ertönt ein lieblich Lied;
Durch furchterfüllten Aberglauben
Bricht ruhig und klar ein Licht hindurch".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

The Little Path

ONCE our lawn lay smoothly green;
And then the children came
To live next door,
And skip across,
And gaily call to me—
"I want to show you my new dress!"
"Mother sent some jam";
"Look! We've found blue violets!"
Or: "Could you come to tea?"

Now there's snow, but we've cleared the path,
Our kitten's glad to see,
As she steps along, lifting a paw,
To shake it daintily,
And spring to a fallen pine branch—
The high wind's aftermath.

Some folks like a smooth, untrampled lawn,
But I like a little path!

HELEN HIXON

The Tares and the Wheat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY we hear much of unity. Unity of thought, unity of purpose, unity of action is the subject of discussion in many places. Perhaps it may be wise to ponder what unity really is and with what one may unite. Paul, in his epistle to the Ephesians (4:3), writes of "endeavouring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace." Uniting with Spirit would certainly bring about the fulfillment of the bond of peace, and this is the true sense of unity. We can never truly unite with error, no matter how real or attractive it may appear to be. Thinking people have proved this many times, and, through a yearning desire to understand God better, have won their way to the victory of good.

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 72), "Mortal belief (the material sense of life) and immortal Truth (the spiritual sense) are the tares and the wheat, which are not united by progress, but separated." All over the world today we see the tares and the wheat, which have grown side by side, being separated by progress. The great Teacher, Christ Jesus, said to listening hearts ready for the harvest (Matthew 13:30), "Gather ye together first the tares, and bind them in bundles to burn them: but gather the wheat into my barn." Thus did he liken the good thoughts that are a part of the kingdom of heaven, to the wheat in a harvest field, and the evil thoughts of sin, disease, and death, to the destructive tares that would ruin the otherwise perfect field if they were not discerned and destroyed.

Years ago a friend kindly explained to a young student of Christian Science the difference between the tares and the wheat, and the fact that until the harvest is ripe the tares present an appearance similar to that of the wheat. Knowing nothing of farming, the student, a city dweller, had not been aware that until the wheat is in the ear the two cannot easily be distinguished, and that one unaccustomed to this fact would possibly destroy the young wheat as well as the tares. The tare has no useful fruitage, but only the harvest can prove this.

How wisely the master Christian taught the lesson of the tares and the wheat to those in his day, and how valuable this teaching is today to those who will heed it! The noxious tares of envy, jealousy, mad ambition, pride of place and power, operating through the self-will of mortal belief, would appear to be activity; but the undermining, wrongful purpose is concealed until the harvest, when the destructive purpose is exposed and nullified. We cannot pray too earnestly that these tares of individual and national inharmony may be brought to light, and that the spiritual discernment of all mankind may be so established that the suffering of a world mesmerized by evil may be lessened, and finally destroyed by Truth.

The only cure for all the wars and rumors of wars lies in that purity of purpose which unites with every lovely, Godlike thought and refuses to be at one with error of any kind. With discernment clarified by constant communion with God, mankind will not fall the victim of error's effort to take away the pearls of good so often the reward of years of honest effort. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 371), "Error always strives to unite, in a definition of purpose, with Truth, to give it buoyancy."

What an unspeakable blessing it is that in this day and age we have had revealed to us demonstrable Principle whereby to work out our daily problems, as Jesus taught us to do! Christian Science, the Comforter promised by the Way-shower, enables us to prove that we are safe in the protecting care of the loving Father-Mother God, even though the storms of material sense may seem to swirl around us and the nations stand aghast at the claims of error. The earnest effort each individual makes toward peace in his own consciousness is little by little establishing peace in the world, and, step by step, as we unite with the purposes of good, we shall see the promised fulfillment of good. Clearly pointing to this fulfillment are the words of a lovely hymn:

"O, sometimes gleams upon our sight,
Through present wrong, the eternal right;
And step by step, since time began,
We see the steady gain of man.

. . . . . .

"Through the harsh noises of our day,
A low sweet prelude finds its way;
Through clouds of doubt and creeds of fear
A light is breaking, calm and clear."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Willow

THE wind's flow and rush
the willow-tree well can depict
without paint or brush.

—From the Japanese of Saryu

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Between the Covers of a Book

ON THE desk before me lies a book with uncut leaves. I got it only today and bore it to my den with the thrill of possession. Again and again I have touched it with reverent hands and taken an occasional eyeful of the beauties of its binding and typography. But just what is in the book I do not know. It is waiting for me and it is good, but the spirit of haste is not in me—with deliberate joy I delay the hour of perusal and plan the details of the event as a bride plans her wedding. . . .

The author of this book has written other books which have helped to lay the rails on which my thinking travels, and hence I am in some measure prepared for this further reach into the Great Land. . . . When he writes, the comparatively small number of men and women who are qualified and ready put their eyes upon his page with held breath, and then go back to their toil as those who have seen a vision whose glories they would fain transcribe in the varied terms of daily life and duty. . . .

Oh, my friend, ought we not to quicken our appreciation of those who have laboured to communicate themselves to us through printed things, thereby breathing upon us the endless benedicite of their philosophy and song?

I think that among our deprivations there is none quite akin to this—we are so seldom permitted to read together, and then to talk it out in the little hours when the town is still, and all that savors of greed and gain is shamed into the shadows by the smile of the quiet stars.

And the leaves of the book are still uncut!—RICHARD WIGHTMAN, in "The Things He Wrote to Her." (New York: Century.)

Listed Stock Quotations

Profit-Taking Halts Industrials But Railroad Issues Strong

Commodity and Money Markets

Rail Shares Rise As Irregularity Pervades Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Rail stocks spurted 1 to 2 or more points in today's brief market session, but mixed price movements spotted the remainder of the list.

The President's message to Congress was received calmly and brokers said it was questionable as to what influence it may have had on equities.

The rally of the carriers put the ticker tape 3 minutes behind floor dealings and transfers approximated 1,600,000 shares. The close was irregular.

The transportation group started late, but it made up for lost time during its speedy advance. Among the prominent gainers in this division were Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Louisville & Nashville, Atlantic Coast Line, N. Y. Central, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Great Northern and Pennsylvania.

Many Issues Down

A steady to firm tone was shown by Standard Oil of New Jersey, Pierce Oil preferred, Montgomery Ward, Packard, Allied Chemical and General Asphalt. Among losers of fractions to a point or so were Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Smelting, American Smelting, Schenley, National Distillers, Woolworth, Bethlehem, United Aircraft, Boeing and Douglas Aircraft. A loss of about 5 points was suffered by Waukesha Motors.

The aircrafts were still in a profit-taking area and the automotive section drooped following estimates of lower production this week, although the reduced number of working days was said to have accounted for much of the decline in output.

Commodities were narrow, as were the majority of foreign exchanges. Bonds were steady.

Financial quarters seemed to find some cheer in the Roosevelt statement that new taxes were not contemplated this year. The fact that no proposals for new legislation were made was also seen as helpful to business. Everyone apparently was in accord with the sentiments regarding world peace.

Although some were inclined to perceive a little bullish fuel in the Chief Executive's words, securities circles noted that opponents of the New Deal were again challenged.

Rail equities came to the fore partly on expectations that the industrial progress of the past year will be substantially extended in 1936 and that net income of the carriers will thereby cover charges and put a number of the roads back on a basis where some dividends can be disbursed.

There was a large turnover in Packard Motors following action of the company's directors in voting a 10-cent dividend, the first since December, 1931. A few of the oils were favored on reports of an imminent advance in crude petroleum prices. Several specialties among the industrials continued to reflect earnings optimism.

While the President's message, as a subject of debate in the financial district, overshadowed most overnight developments, observers did not entirely overlook market influences.

Much interest was expressed in the recommendation made to Congress by the SEC that the prohibition against trading in unlisted stocks on securities exchanges, due to go into effect on June 1, be lifted because of the possibility that its enforcement might result in the concentration in New York City of control over the nation's capital resources.

Further confirmation of "easy money" conditions throughout the country was seen by bankers in the action of the Texas Corporation in calling for payment April 1, $30,000,000 of its 5 per cent debentures, due Oct. 1, 1944. Redemption will be made by means of bank borrowings, presumably at a lower rate, and out of the company's surplus cash.

Renewed heaviness of the French franc was the feature of initial foreign exchange transactions. This unit was off .00½ of a cent at 6.59 cents. Sterling was unchanged at $4.92¾.

Rails Feature Bond Trading

Firmness in low-priced rail issues, many of which advanced around a point, was an outstanding feature of the corporate bond market today.

U. S. Governments maintained the steady appearance of the previous session, and while gains were not as pronounced, and there were a few laggards, the main body of active treasury and guaranteed obligations rose 1-32d to 3-32ds under fairly good demand.

The general run of industrial and utility issues edged forward with fractional gains. Among those in the advancing column were American & Foreign Power 5s at above 70; Columbia Gas & Electric 5s at around par; Goodyear 5s at a major fraction above 104 and Postal Telegraph 5s at above 37.

Foreign issues pushed forward for small gains under leadership of the Italian group. Scandinavian loans were again active at higher levels and some of the South American issues were in demand.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 4	Last Jan. 3
74¾	51	Acme Steel	2½¶	69¾	68½	69½	69½
11⅞	4¼	Adams Express	.10b	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
100½	84¾	Adams Ex pf	5	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
26⅜	8	Addressograph	.60	25	23½	24	24
30⅜	4½	Advance Rumely		31	30½	31	30⅝
8¾	6½	Affiliated Prod	.60	8	7¾	7¾	7½
173	104⅜	Air Reduction	3¶	173⅝	170¾	172¾	173¼
3⅝	⅝	Airway Elec App		3½	3½	3½	3½
20½	13¼	Alaska-Juneau	.80¶	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
33¼	6¾	Allegheny Corp		18¾	15⅝	18⅛	18¾
3⅝	⅝	Allegheny pr pf (h)		31	30½	30⅝	29½
14⅜	2¾	Allegheny Corp (h)		3¼	2¾	3¼	3
14⅜	1⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)		18¾	16¾	17½	15⅞
14½	2	Allegh pf xw (h)		17	15	15⅝	14½
32	41	Allegh pf ww2XL(h)		16	15⅞	16	15⅝
27½	12¼	Alleghany Sy		32¾	32	32¾	33¼
173	125	Allied Mills	1	38¾	28½	28½	32
9	3¼	Allied Chem	6	161½	160¾	161¼	159½
37⅜	12	Allied Stores		7¼	6	7	7
22¾	14	Allis Chalmers		38½	38¼	38¾	38¼
75¼	40	Allied Stores pf	5	22	22	22	21½
4½	2⅛	Amal Leather		72	72	72	71½
80	48½	Amerada	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
57¾	41½	Am Ag Ch Del	3	77¼	77¼	77½	78¼
47⅜	13½	Am Bank Note	.35b	54	53¾	53¾	54½
70	43	Am Bank Note pf	4	43¾	43¾	43¾	45¼
19½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug		66	66	65	65
43½	21	Am Brake S&F		18¾	18¾	18½	18½
139	110	Am-Brake S&F pf	7	46	46	47½	45½
140¾	110	AM Can	4¶	127	127	127	126
33⅞	10	Am Car & Fdry		133½	132¾	133¾	134
65	25½	Am Car & F pf		34¾	33¾	34¼	34
33¼	8	Am Chain		65¾	64½	65	65
9¼	3¾	Am Colortype		31¾	41¼	41½	41½
35¾	22½	Am Com Alcohol		9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
3⅞	⅝	Am Encaustic T (h)		3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
9¼	2	Am & For Pow		7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
42	14	Am & For Pow pf		31½	31	31	31½
38¼	12	Am & For Pow 2		3⅛	2⅞	3	3
17	3⅛	Am & For Pow 2pf		27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	27⅞
6⅞	3	Am Hide & L		13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
49	28	Am Hide & L pf		6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
38½	29½	2.40 Am Home Pr		40¾	40¼	40¾	40
4⅞	1⅞	Am Ice		37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
11⅞	4¾	Am International		3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
27¾	9	Am Locomotive		13¾	11	11¾	11¾
75¼	32	Am Loco pf		96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
12⅜	4¼	Am Mach & Met		13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
32¼	13½	Am Metal		31¾	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
130½	72	Am Metal pf	.40b	90¾	90¾	90¾	91¾
33¼	11¾	Am Smelt & Ref	.50	23¾	23½	23¾	24
36¼	24	Am SmkR 6% pf	1½	38¾	38¼	38¾	39¾
107¾	74¾	Am Snuff	5	105	105	105	105
25¼	12¾	Am Tobacco B		69⅞	69⅞	69½	70¼
113	88	Am Steel Fdries		99¾	98¼	98¾	99½
43	33	Am Steel F pf	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¼
70½	50½	Am Stores	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
180½	98¾	Am Sugar Ref	9	53½	53	53	53¾
10½	2¾	Am Tel & Tel		159¾	159⅝	159⅞	159¾
38½	9	Am Type Fdrs (h)		4	3	3	3
27⅞	18½	Am Typ F pf (h)	1¶	31⅞	30¾	30¾	31⅛
173	125	Am Sum Tob		34¾	34½	34½	34½
22¾	7½	Am Wat W & E		23¾	22¼	22½	22⅝
94¼	48	Am Wat 1pf	6	93¾	92¾	93¾	93¾
68¾	35½	Am Woolen		10	9½	10	9½
2⅝	⅝	Am Woolen pf		68¾	64	64¾	63½
11¾	2¼	Am Writ Pap (h)		1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3⅛	⅝	Am Writ P pf (h)		9¾	9½	9¾	9¾
8	3	Am Zinc Lead&S		4¾	4⅝	4¾	4¾
37	16¼	Anaconda Cop		29½	28½	29¾	29¾
17⅜	10⅞	Anaconda Wire	.60	38	38	38	37⅝
109	96½	Anchor Cap	6½	18	17⅛	17⅛	17½
4	1½	Anchor Cap pf		105	105	105	104¾
52	36	A P W Paper	1¶	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8½	3¼	Archer Daniels		47¼	48	47¼	47½
70¾	55½	Armour Ill	6	5¼	5½	5⅜	5⅜
9¾	4	Armour Ill pr pf	.50	67¾	67½	67½	67⅝
9⅞	3¾	Arnold Constable		7¾	7¾	7¾	8
50¾	16½	Artloom Corp	1¶	8¼	8	8½	8½
18¾	7½	ArmstrongCork		51	50¾	50¾	50½
60	35¾	Asso Dry Goods	2b	15½	15¼	15½	15½
92½	66⅝	Atchison T&SF	5	64	61¾	63	61
37¼	19½	Atchison pf		94	93	94	94
17½	3	Atl Coast Line		32½	30½	32	31¾
28	20½	Atl Gulf & W I	1	14	14	14	14
19½	6	Atl Refining		29¼	28¾	28¾	28½
45½	15	Atlas Tack		18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
14	5½	Auburn Auto		41¾	41	41½	42
63	35½	Austin Nichols	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
5¾	2¾	Aviation Corp Del		5	4⅞	4⅞	5

—B—

6¾	1½	Baldwin Locl (h)		4¾	4½	4½	4⅜
40	7½	Baldwin Loco pf (h)		41	40	40¾	41
18	7½	Balt & Ohio		18	17	17⅝	17⅜
49½	9¼	Balt & Ohio pf		25	23½	24¾	25⅜
116	36½	2½ Bangor & Aroos		42	42	43	42
66¾	108¼	7 Bangor & Ar pf		114¼	114¼	114¼	
14¾	37½	1 Bayuk Cig		65⅝	65⅝	65⅜	66½
115	51⅝	.60 Barnsdall A		14¾	14½	14¾	14¾
20⅛	107⅝	.60 Bayuk Cig pf		112¾	111¾	112¾	111½
95	14	.50e Beatrice Cream		19½	19⅜	19¾	19⅝
14¾	72	3½ Beech-Nut Pack		88½	88½	88½	
130½	11¾	1 Belding Hem		14¼	14¼	14½	14¼
33¼	11⅜	.25e Bendix Aviation		23¾	23	23	23
57½	25⅛	1½¶ Beneficial Ind Ln		24	23¾	23⅞	23
52	34	2 Best & Co		21½	21	21⅜	22⅜
121½	55¾	1¾g Bethlehem Steel		53¼	52¼	52⅜	53¼
17	9¾	.10b Blaw Knox		13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
22¾	6½	.. Boeing Airplane		18½	16	16¼	16¾
29⅞	34⅜	3 Bohn Alum & Br		23¾	23¾	23	23
47¾	38¾	2¶ Bon Ami B		53¾	53¾	53¾	53½
27¾	21	1.60 Borden		39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
70½	28¼	2 Borg Warner		28¾	28½	28½	28¾
87⅞	33⅜	.. Boston & Maine		69¾	69	69	70¼
55⅜	24½	2¶ Briggs Mfg		9	8¼	8¾	8¾
17⅛	8½	.40 Bridgeport Brass		53¾	52¾	52¾	53⅜
46¾	36½	3 Brooklyn Man T		16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	16⅞
100	99	6 Brooklyn M T pf		11½	11	11	11
5½	1⅜	Brooklyn Ueens		99	½	99½	99½
71½	43	3 Brooklyn Un Gas		4½	4½	4½	
63¾	53	3 Brown Shoe		54	53½	54	53½
11½	3⅜	.. Brunswick Balke		65	64½	65	
6¾	4¼	.. Bucyrus Scrip		9¾	9¾	9¾	
17¾	8½	.. Bucyrus S cv pf		10⅜	9½	10	10¼
100	62¾	3g Bucyrus E pf		18	17¾	17⅜	18¼
3	¼	.. Budd Mfg rts		1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3¾	¾	.. Budd Mfg		3¼	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
14¾	3¾	.. Budd Wheel		10⅜	10½	10¼	10¼
24½	12¾	.. Bullard		13	12¾	12¾	12⅝
14¾	3¾	.. Bulova Watch		24¾	24	24	24⅝
1½	⅜	.. Burns Bros B h)		12¾	12¾	12¾	13
9⅞	3	.. Burns Bros pf h)		⅞	⅞	⅞	
28	13¼	.60¶ Burroughs Add		8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅝
3½	1	.. Bush Term (h)		26¾	26¼	26¼	26½
22½	10	.. Bush T Bldgs pf ct		3½	2¾	3	3¼
1¾	⅜	.. Butterick (h)		18½	18	18	18½
20⅝	11⅜	.. Byers		1½	1½	1½	1½
66	32	.. Byers pf		22½	21¾	21¾	21⅞

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	35¼	35	35¼	34½
1½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	¾	⅝	¾	
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
33¾	7½	1	Campbell Wy&C	31¾	31½	31⅝	31½
17⅜	8½	..	Canada Dry	16¾	15⅜	16½	16
13¾	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	12½	11⅝	12	11¾
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	40¼	40	40	40
88	82¼	4	Caro Clinch & O	87	87	87	
95	85	5	Caro C&O st	91	91	91	
8½	3¾	.20	Carriers & Gen Co	8⅝	8	8⅛	8½
111¼	45¾	..	Case Threshg	99¼	97	97	98½
60	36½	1¶	Caterpillar Trac	59½	59	59½	59
35⅝	19½	..	Celanese Corp	29¾	28¾	29	28¾
21¼	16½	..	Celotex Co n	20	19¾	19¾	20
29	12¼	1½	Central Aguirre	26½	26½	26¼	26⅞
62½	34	..	Central RR of NJ	51	50⅝	50½	51
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	9	9	9	9¾
65⅜	38¾	4	Cerro de Pasco	56	53¼	53⅞	53¾
15⅜	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	15	14¾	15	14¾
21	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	31	26	31	28
61¼	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	61⅜	59½	61	59½
53½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	53⅝	52⅝	53½	52⅝
2½	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½
3	⅜	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	1¾	1½	1½	1½
5⅝	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	3¼	2¾	3	3
2¾	⅝	..	Chi Gt W pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	
9	1	..	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	5¼	5	5¼	4¾
35	15⅜	1¶	Chi Mail Order	7	7	7	
2	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	31	31	31	
4¾	⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P & Pow C	1¾	1½	1¾	
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P & Pow pf	3¾	3¼	3¼	3¼
10⅝	3⅝	..	Chi Mil N'western (h)	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
20⅝	4⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	8¾	8	8¾	8¾
54¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	20	19¾	19¾	20
2⅝	⅜	..	Chi Pneu T pf	54¾	54	54	54½
4	1¼	..	Chi RI & P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
4½	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P stc (h)	4	3⅝	4	3⅝
14¾	3¼	1	Chi RI&P 7% pf (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
31¾	25	2	Chi Yellow Cab	27	27	27	27
9	1¾	..	Chickasha Cot O	2½	2½	2½	2½
93	⅞	31	Chicago Corp	2	2	2	2
108	108	4½	Chrysler	90¾	89½	89½	91¼
24½	12	2	Cleve E I Co pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & Fuel	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
27⅝	13¼	.80	City Ice & P pf	74¾	74	74	74
22¾	6½	..	Clark Equipment	5¼	5	5	5½
37¾	14¾	1	Cleve Cin C & St L	36¼	34¼	35¼	36⅜
57¾	30	3	Cleve Gr Br Co	45½	45	45	
93	72½	2	Cluett Peabody	54¼	54	54	54½
21	15⅝	.50	Coca-Cola	89¾	89	89	89½
50	9	.50e	Colgate-Palm-P	19¾	19¼	19¼	19½
109	69¾	7	Collins & Aikman	17¾	17	17	17
5½	⅛	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	¼	¼	¼	¼
29	5	..	Colo F & I pf (h)	5¾	5½	5¾	5¼
22½	10½	..	Colo & Southern	36⅞	36	36	35⅞
21	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	28¼	27	28	27
17½	6¾	..	Colo & So 2pf	25¾	25¼	25¾	25
18¾	3¾	.20e	Columbia Gas	14¾	14¼	14¾	14⅝
49⅞	40	1¶	Columbia Pic vtc	44¼	44	44	44¼
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	48½	48¼	48¼	48¼
116½	110	5½	Com Cred pf	111¾	111¾	111¾	
72	56¼	3¶	Comm Inv Tr	59	58¾	59	59¼
23⅞	16½	.60	Comm Solvents	20¾	20½	20⅝	21
3	⅜	..	Commwlth & So	3	2¾	2⅞	3
71	39½	3	Commwlth&S 6pf	70¼	70	70¼	69
21½	9	2e	Congress Cigar	17	17	17	
31	15	..	Conde Nast Pub	9	9	9	9⅜
49	14⅝	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	44	43½	43¾	43½
7½	3¼	..	Consol Aircraft	19	18¾	18¾	19
22½	14¼	1½g	Consol Film Ind	5¾	5¾	5½	5⅝
11¼	7	..	Consol Film I pf	18¾	18½	18½	18¾
34¾	15⅜	1	Consol Cigar	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¾
108⅛	72⅛	5	Consol Gas	31½	31	31½	31½
12½	6¼	.25b	Consol Gas pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
112½	108½	8	Consol Oil	12¾	12½	12½	12¾
8¾	2¼	..	Consol Oil pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
7⅜	1⅜	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
23½	22	..	Consol Textile (h)	8	8	8	7¾
82	60	6½	Container n	¾	¾	¾	¾
11⅞	4½	..	Cons Cigar ppf ww	22	21¾	21¾	23
7⅞	3	..	Cont Baking A	73	72	72	68½
13⅜	4¾	..	Cont Baking B	11¾	10¾	10¾	11¼
99½	82¾	3	Cont Can	94	93	94	94
30¼	7	1.05e	Cont Dia Fibre	8½	8½	8¾	8¾
44⅝	38¾	1.30¶	Cont Insurance	43¾	43½	43½	43¾
23¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
35	15⅜	1	Cont Oil	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	67½	67	67	64½
104	148½	7	Corn Products	99¾	99¼	99¼	99½
14⅜	7	2	Cream of Wheat	37½	37½	37½	38¾
19¾	11⅜	1	Crosley Radio	18	18	18	18
48¼	23¼	..	Crown Cork & S	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
68	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	45½	45½	45½	45½
9	2½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	45½	45	45	
38	14	..	Crucible Steel	9	8¾	8¾	9
2¾	1	..	Cuba Co	3	3	3	3
16	8	..	Cuba Ry pf	13½	13¾	13	13¾
8¼	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	7½	7½	7½	7½
47½	27	3½	Cuban Am S pf	33	33	33	33
24⅛	17	1.50	Cudahy Packing	21½	20½	21	20¾
105½	69½	7	Curtis Publsng	41¾	40½	41½	41½
22	11	..	Curtis Pub pf	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
12¾	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright	101½	101¼	101½	101⅝
47	16	.35e	Curtiss-Wright A	4¾	4¼	4¾	4⅝
			Cutler Hammer	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾

—D—

58¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	27¾	26	26⅞	27¼
28	19	1.40g	Deere & Co pf	24½	24¼	24¼	24¼
24½	18⅞	.50¶	Detroit T W C Co	21½	20¾	20¾	21
13½	2¾	..	Del & Hudson	34¾	34¼	34¼	34½
10⅝	11	..	Del Lack & W	41	39	39¾	39¾
5	1¼	..	Denver R G pf (h)	17½	16¾	17¼	16⅞
38¼	13⅝	..	Distillers Co Seag	4¾	4¾	5	
41	28½	1½¶	Diamond Match	33½	32¾	33¼	33¾
44⅞	34½	2¶	Dome Mines	38¼	37¾	38¼	38¼
13⅜	6¾	.75e	Dominion Stores	13¾	13¼	13¾	13¾
58⅜	17½		Douglas A	43	42	43	43¾
1⅜	⅝		Duluth So Sh pf	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
146½	86¾	3.60	du Pont de Nem	150	148	149½	149
115	104	5	Duquesne Lt pf	115	114½	114½	

—E—

8	2¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	3	2¾	2¾	3
30⅜	16⅝	1¶	Eaton Mfg	29½	29	29¼	29¼
38⅝	19¾	1.20	Elkington Sehild	38¾	38¼	38¾	38¾
113⅝	107	7	Elec Auto-Lite	8	8	8	8
34⅜	3⅞	..	Elec Auto-L pf	39¾	38¾	39	39¾
8⅝	3⅛	..	Elec Boat	110¾	110¼	110¾	110¾
24½	8¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	14¾	13¾	13¾	14¼
31⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
24⅝	3	..	Elec Pwr& L pf	31½	30¾	30¾	31¾
59¾	30	2¶	Elec Sto Battery	35	34	34	34
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6	3½	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	
136	82½	3	Endicott Johnson	85	84	85	84½
138⅝	84½	7	Endicott John pf	86	84	84	
6⅝	2¾	..	Engineers PS 6pf	134	134	134	63¾
7½	4¼	..	Equitable Off Bld	85	85	85	
16	7¼	..	Erie RR	7¾	6¾	6¾	7
19½	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
13½	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¾
14½	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	13½	12¾	12¾	12¾
40⅛	15		Evans Products	13⅜	13¼	12¾	13⅛

—F—

3¾	⅝	..	Fairbanks Co	3	3	3	3½
39⅛	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	37¾	36½	36½	37¾
125	115	..	Fairbanks 6% pf	124	124	124	124
21⅝	5¾	..	Fed Li & Trac	21¾	21½	21¾	21¾
72	45	..	Fed Min & Sm	8¼	8¼	8¼	
4½	2	..	Fed Motor Tr	60	60	60	
7⅝	2	..	Fed Screw W	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
5¼	2¼	..	Fed Water Serv	5¼	5¼	5¼	
25	16½	1	Fed'd Dept Sto	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
45¼	28½	1.20¶	Fidelity Phe F In	21¾	21¼	21¼	21½
116	106¼	6¼	Filene's pf	43¾	43½	43½	
26½	13½	1.20	Firestone T&R	110¼	110	110	
102¾	84½	6	Firstn T&R pf A	26½	28¾	26¼	
58¾	44¾	2½	First Nat Stores	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
6¾	2¾		Follansbee B (h)	48¾	48¼	48½	48¼
39¼	38	1	Food Mach (h)	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
30	9¾		Foster-Wheeler	40¾	40	40	
111	60¾		Foster-Wheel pf	30¾	30	29½	30¼
36½	19¾	1.10e	Fourth Nat Inv	111½	111½	111½	112
30⅜	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	35¼	35	35	
55	15		Fuller pr pf	30½	29¾	29¾	30¼
47½	4¾		Fuller 3pf	52	51	51	
				40½	40	40	42

—G—

13¼	7	..	Gabriel Snub A	4	3¾	4	4
100⅛	84¾	6	Gamewell	13¾	12¾	13¾	13½
107¾	51⅝		Gen Am Inv pf ww	97½	97½	97½	97
109	105		Gen Am Inv	50

Business and Industry

Engineering Awards Attain Best Level in Last Four Years

Commerce and Finance

SEC Recommends Unlisted Trading Time Be Extended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 — The Securities and Exchange Commission has recommended to Congress that there be granted an indefinite extension of unlisted trading privileges on national security exchanges. In the interim the SEC desires to work out a broad policy to obtain information for investors from corporations and other issuers of substantial size whose issues are not now registered under the 1934 Securities Act.

The commission declared that unlisted trading was closely interwoven with the problem of control of the over-the-counter market, and asked that its existing power to obtain effective reports concerning securities dealt in on that market be amplified. It presented to Congress for its consideration and discussion various suggestions which had been made to it to deal with registration of over-the-counter securities but said that it did not recommend any one of them at this time as the solution.

In order that trading in unlisted securities might not be reduced to a point where it would be harmful to the smaller exchanges the commission also would permit under certain regulations, unlisted trading in all securities of an issuer who had registered any of its securities on an exchange.

In a lengthy report the commission reiterated its belief that "securing registration of over-the-counter securities is of the utmost importance" and that the attainment of that objective should be sought when ways and means could be devised which would not cause too great a disturbance in the distribution and dealing in securities.

The commission also reported to Congress that its reports on the question of segregation of the functions of broker and dealer and on reorganizations and protective committees had not yet been completed. In regard to the latter it said that it expected to file with Congress by Feb. 20 recommendations for legislation.

In its discussion of the continuance of unlisted trading, the commission indicated that its purpose if Congress gave it authority would be to require by regulations, that issuers furnish to stockholders reports at least once a year and profit and loss statements certified by independent accountants, which are not now mandatory and possibly other information.

Deferred Payment Plan Begun by Ford

DETROIT, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company has announced a $25-a-month deferred payment plan.

The plan reduces the interest rate on unpaid balances and provides broader insurance coverage for purchasers, officials said.

Other companies in recent weeks also have announced lower finance charges on time payment automobile sales.

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

ARLINGTON MILLS
Dividend No. 136

A dividend of one dollar per share has been declared payable on Wednesday, January 15 1936, to stockholders of record at the close of business, December 30, 1935, payable by The New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

Albert L. Chamberlain, Treasurer.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received By Mail
INTEREST BEGINS JANUARY 10

151 Consecutive Dividends Inc 1889
INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 8
Reliance Cooperative Bank
Harvard Square, Cambridge
Insured Savings Accounts
LAST DIVIDEND 4%
On new entire shares. Mass. tax exempt.
Phone TRO 2278
Deposits received by mail

Protection for Valuables
such as jewelry, legal documents, securities, records, bank books, etc., can be had by renting a SAFE DEPOSIT BOX in our modern vaults. The cost is reasonable.
We invite you to inspect our vaults.
PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY
31 Milk Street Boston, Mass.
CHECKING ACCOUNTS SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

Index of Business Activity: New Feature

AN INDEX of business activity has been compiled specially for The Christian Science Monitor, and will be published on Monday, and every Monday thereafter. Accompanying the introduction of the series will be an explanatory article by The Christian Science Monitor's statistician, Ruth Dunham.

Good Gains Shown In Bank Clearings During Last Week

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Bank clearings for the last week, which was shortened by the New Year holiday, showed a substantial gain over the Christmas week returns and those for the corresponding period of last year, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

The total for the 22 leading cities in the United States was $4,991,801,000, compared with $4,590,050,000 last week, a gain of 8.8 per cent and with $4,709,221,000 a year ago, an increase of 6.0 per cent.

New York City clearings totalled $3,247,538,000, a rise of 4.9 per cent over the corresponding period in 1934, while the aggregate for cities outside of New York was $1,744,263,000 or 8.2 per cent higher.

Total clearings this week were above the amount reported for the week preceding by $401,751,000. For the two corresponding weeks of 1934 the gain amounted to $717,555,000.

All cities excepting Chicago reported gains.

Chicago clearings were $250,600,000 compared with $267,100,000 a year ago, a decline of 6.2 per cent.

United Kingdom Is Leading Customer For U. S. Exports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States said an analysis of foreign trade "strikingly demonstrated the growing importance" of American export business with the British Empire.

"In the January-September period," it said, "American sales to Empire countries constituted 42.4 per cent of our total exports, as compared with 39.1 per cent in 1934.

"The United Kingdom (British Isles) ranks as our leading customer, taking 17.2 per cent of our total exports, as compared with 15.5 per cent to Canada, our second best customer. Exports to the United Kingdom for the nine months' period amounting to $269,990,000 were 1.1 per cent larger than in 1934.

Sales to Canada, amounting to $243,639,000 increased 6.6 per cent. Exports to Australia increased 25 per cent; South Africa, 8 per cent; Newfoundland-Labrador, 17 per cent; West Africa, 38 per cent; and Malaya, 13 per cent. Sales to the Irish Free State declined 9 per cent."

The Chamber added it thought the figures of "special interest" at this time, in the light of the recently concluded trade agreement between Canada and the United States.

November Operating Net of N. Y. Central Railroad Above 1934

NEW YORK (AP) — New York Central Railroad reports net railway operating income for November, after depreciation and retirements, at $4,422,727 compared with $1,706,079 in November, 1934.

Operating revenues for the month aggregated $27,085,283, an increase of $4,435,187 over the like month in 1934. Operating expenses amounted to $20,266,963, an increase of $1,966,348 over the previous year.

The November results brought the net operating income after depreciation and retirements for the first 11 months up to $33,256,874, an increase of $5,671,904 over the $27,584,970 reported in the first 11 months of 1934.

Operating revenues in the 11 months totaled $281,917,081, an increase of $11,464,490 over the $270,452,591 in 1934. Operating expenses in this time totaled $214,083,320, compared with $204,727,794 in 1934.

Tobin Now Vice-President Of Propper-McCallum Co.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Propper-McCallum Company, hosiery manufacturers, announced today the election as of Jan. 1 of Clarke W. Tobin to the vice-presidency of the organization.

Mr. Tobin has resigned from the board of directors of the Gotham Silk Hosiery Company, Inc., and as president of Clarke W. Tobin, Inc., a Gotham subsidiary.

Propper-McCallum officials stated Mr. Tobin's appointment is another step in a general sales expansion program.

Four-Year High For Construction During December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Engineering construction awards during December reached the highest monthly total since 1931, according to Engineering News-Record.

"Heavy public works lettings," says the report, "are responsible for this record, with state and municipal work predominating. The month's volume is $235,506,000, of which $28,613,000 is private and $207,093,000 public. Of the latter, $58,941,000 is federal and $148,152,000 state and municipal. Corresponding values last year are: total, $101,419,000; private, $23,907,000; public, $77,512,000; federal, $15,915,000; and state and municipal, $61,597,000. The gain over last December is: total, 132 per cent; private, 22 per cent; public, 167 per cent; federal, 237 per cent; and state and municipal, 124 per cent.

Figures for Year

"The year's total is $1,590,151,000 compared with $1,360,596,000 last year," the survey continues. "These totals are made up of private awards $371,139,000 compared with $241,263,000 last year; public, $1,219,012,000 compared with $1,037,600,000; federal, $359,004,000 compared with $278,166,000; and state and municipal, $860,008,000 compared with $759,434,000 a year ago.

"Public building," the report says, "is largely responsible for the big increase in volume of awards for December together with earthwork, irrigation and waterways. The Guntersville Dam, started by TVA, pushed up the total by $29,000,000. Highway awards were heavier than last year, but not up to last month. Industrial building was slightly higher than last month but commercial building dropped below."

Geographically, Middle Atlantic held its own high volume while all other territories show increases over last month and all territories show substantial gains over December last year, says the report. Gains were greatest in New England, South, Middle West and West of Mississippi.

Total New Capital

"The new capital cumulative total at the end of the year was $2,738,034,000, compared with $1,282,000,000 a year ago," the report continues. "This means a substantial holdover of funds for commitment next year. Private investment financing increased from $407,000,000 in 1934 to $535,000,000 in 1935.

"The state and municipal bond market has remained good and cities are obtaining good prices for their bonds. The corporate security market was very active for refunding issues in 1935, but issues for new construction were relatively scarce. Indications are that new construction financing will be sought by more industrial companies in 1936."

Shipbuilding Rises In U. S. 64 Per Cent Above 1934 Volume

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—An increase of 64 per cent in the volume of shipbuilding in the United States in 1935 as compared with 1934 was reported by Marine Engineering and Shipping Review.

Vessel tonnage now under construction was given as 459,671 tons. This is more than at the end of any year since 1923 with the exception of 1930.

Orders for new vessels placed during the last four months were cited as having increased the volume of merchant tonnage under construction 257 per cent and naval tonnage 23 per cent. In contrast with last year when only 18 per cent of the work on hand was merchant work and the rest naval construction the report says present percentages are 38 for merchant and 62 for naval craft.

It is pointed out that in addition to 86 naval vessels, aggregating 283,851 tons, now under construction, 36 destroyers and 18 submarines, or about 77,400 tons are to be built to bring the navy up to treaty strength. The United States Coast Guards has a $18,446,000 shipbuilding program.

The output of 368 merchant vessels of 113,313 gross tons and six naval vessels of 9000 tons from American shipyards last year was reported as a new low during a five-year period of decline.

International Shoe Co. Net Earnings Decrease

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The International Shoe Company in a financial statement reports net sales for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30 of $88,073,459, compared with $77,168,682 in 1934 and $70,343,128 in 1933. Net earnings amounted to $8,541,962, or $2.50 a capital share, as against $6,967,024, or $2.67 a share a year ago.

Explaining the decrease in net earnings although total sales were larger Frank C. Rand, chairman of the board, said, "The desire to keep our prices within the reach of the average purse caused us to absorb the major part of increasing costs and sell our product on a closer margin of profit."

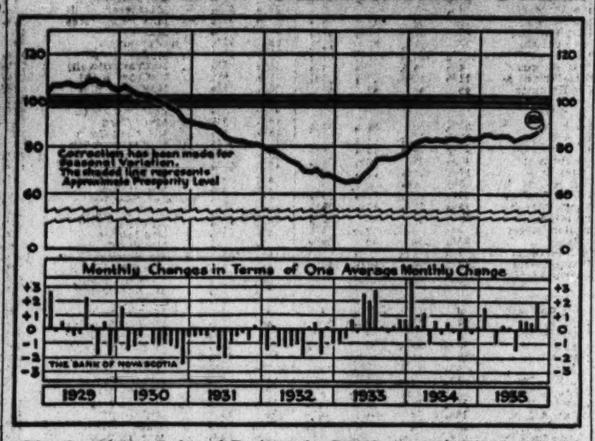
U. S. Business Failures Have Decrease for Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—Business failures for the five-day week ended Dec. 26 was 179, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. This compares with 215 in the week preceding and 207 a year ago.

Retail failures fell to 97, from 126 a week earlier, and the number among manufacturers declined 11 from the 65 reported for the week preceding. In the other commercial classification, the number rose 4, while in the wholesale group there was no change.

Canadian Business Continues To Show Substantial Gains


Corrections has been made for Seasonal Variation.
The shaded line represents Approximate Prosperity Level
Monthly Changes in Terms of One Average Monthly Change
THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935

The Cumulative Index of Business in Canada expanded by nearly two average monthly changes during October, and reached the highest point since April, 1931. At the end of October, the index was 87.6, as compared with 85.8 in January, the former peak of the recovery movement.

The four following components out of five contributed to the latest upturn: the index of general industrial employment recorded a significant gain of 2 per cent; the indices of industrial production rose 6.4 per cent; revenue of carloadings rose 5 per cent, and wholesale prices went up 1.2 per cent. The rate of turnover of bank deposits was the only recession, that of 1 3-5 per cent.

Taxes Seen 30 P. C. Of American Income Instead of 20 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 — Robert Deens, vice-president of the United Endowment Foundation, vigorously disputes the assertion of the National Industrial Conference Board that federal, state, municipal and county taxes are absorbing 20 per cent of the total national income of the United States, and thus are lower than the total tax burden of England or France.

"The board, in pointing out that total tax collections in this country amount to $10,000,000,000, which is 20 per cent of the estimated total national income of $50,000,000,000, failed to take into consideration that the mounting government debt is, in its final analysis, merely deferred taxes. The burden is there, irrespective of how the items are manipulated in the bookkeeping.

"The board has previously estimated that total governmental expenses in 1934 were more than $15,000,000,000. That is more than 30 per cent of the estimated total national income," continued Mr. Deens. "The mere fact that only $10,000,000,000 were collected in current taxes and $5,000,000,000 were taken from the public's savings in banks, for which bonds were exchanged, does not remove that third of the governmental expenses from the tax picture.

"Instead of 20 per cent being the tax burden on the average American's pocketbook, as the Conference Board concluded, the actual burden by the board's own figures is more than 30 per cent, which is considerably higher than the tax burden of England and France."

Southern Pacific Is Busiest Since 1931

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The Southern Pacific Railroad's business was better in 1935 than in any year since 1931, President A. D. McDonald said in an annual statement.

"The increase in freight cars handled during the last three months of 1935 was 17 per cent over the same period of the preceding year," he said. "The increase for the last six months was 9 per cent, while the increase for the entire year was 6 per cent over 1934.

"Revenues from passengers carried increased 12 per cent.

"Business generally appears to be upon a sounder basis and possessed of greater confidence than at any time since the beginning of the depression period."

A $13,180,000 allotment for 1936 improvements will be spent for air conditioning of all passenger coaches, dining cars, club, lounge and Pullman cars and for speeding up freight service.

Alaska Trollers Assn. Elects New President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—The Alaska Trollers Association, composed of nearly 1000 trollers who have formed the potent Alaska Trollers Co-operative Marketing Association, elected A. G. Frenzel of Ketchikan as president at their convention in Ketchikan. A. N. Deonier, president for the past year, was defeated by Mr. Frenzel. O. J. Hanson, also of Ketchikan, was named vice-president.

The co-operative has been in existence more than two years, operating in southeastern Alaska the past two seasons. The association was in existence for many years before that. S. Einstoss of New York has been named sales agent.

Baltimore Consolidated Gas Revenues Have Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore reports gains in both gross and net revenues for the first 11 months of 1935 as compared with the corresponding period of 1934, according to Herbert A. Wagner, president.

The consolidated income account of the company shows total operating revenues of $28,049,877 for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, as compared with $26,326,540 in the corresponding 1934 period, a gain of $1,723,337. Total net income, after all expenses, taxes and fixed charges, available for dividends, amounted to $5,667,680, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $3.95 a common share, as compared with $5,346,739, or $3.67 a share, in the like 1934 period.

British Committee Urges Legislation To Protect Investor

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Legislation for protection of the British investing public was recommended last night by a stock exchange committee which for a year has been investigating "fixed trusts."

Some £45,000,000 (about $225,000,000) has been invested in the fixed trusts in the last four years, much of it in small savings.

The fixed trust movement, which came to Britain in 1931 from America and is credited in investment circles with helping to save small investors from bucket-shop sharpers, has achieved a remarkable growth. Further expansion is generally expected.

The committee's report stated there was no cause for public misgivings in the present situation, but the investigation "makes it clear that this method of investment provides a means of obtaining money from the public without affording, in return, safeguards in legislation which surround other forms of investment."

U. S. to Quit Lending When Banks Handle Job, Declares Jones

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (AP)—Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, declared "frankly I'd like the Government to get out of the lending business, but I don't see any way to do that until private interests are able to handle the situation."

Addresing 300 Los Angeles industrial and financial leaders, Jones said, "Business can go forward now without running into anything of a serious nature."

"No prudent man should borrow today unless he can get low interest rates and a long-term loan," Jones added. "The little man particularly needs low interest rates. The large, gilt-edged organizations now have no trouble getting cheap money. Interest rates paid by the railroads in particular should be lowered in order to speed recovery."

Subpoenas on SEC Voided by Court

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey upheld the contention of attorneys for the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission that subpoenas could not be served upon members of the SEC in suits brought by a group of New York utility companies.

The utilities, including the Consolidated Gas Company and the United Corporation, are suing to prevent enforcement of registration provisions which John W. Davis, their counsel, said would subject them to a possible $200,000 fine for even putting a stamp on a letter or mailing it while unregistered with the SEC.

John J. Burns, chief SEC counsel, had argued that the subpoenas were directed improperly to residents of the District of Columbia.

Peru Circulating Half-Sol Coins to Replace Paper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALLAO, Peru — Five hundred cases containing half-sol copper coins to the value of 5,000,000 soles were included in the cargo discharged at Callao from the Pacific liner Reina del Pacifico.

These coins were immediately put in circulation to take the place of the emergency paper money which was printed in Lima and issued on the flight of the silver sol and half-sol pieces coincident with the rise in the price of the metal at the end of April.

The new half-sol pieces, coined in England, have a content of 79 per cent copper, 20 per cent zinc and 1 per cent nickel. They are smaller than the original silver half-sol pieces, rather light in weight and are gilded. The reverse bears the inscription: "The Central Reserve Bank will pay the bearer half a sol (gold)."

Since the silver crisis of last April, the following new issues have been put in circulation:

	Soles
(a) One-sol notes, printed in U. S.	10,000,000
(b) Half-sol notes, printed in Lima	5,000,000
(c) Copper-zinc half-sol pieces, coined in England	5,000,000
(d) Nickel peseta (20 centavos), coined in Peru	2,000,000
Total amount	22,000,000

Marked Increase In Grocery Trade Last Half of 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—During the last six months of 1935 the grocery industry has shown steady improvement, according to a survey by Dun & Bradstreet. This upturn follows a decided lull that was manifest during the second quarter.

Although dollar volume gains for the first 11 months of 1935 was reported within an estimated range of 6 to 20 per cent, the rise over the comparative total of 1934 did not average more than 10 to 15 per cent, says the report.

Industrial Upturn Helps

"The wide improvement in the industrial districts of the Eastern and Central States has been a dominant factor in the increase in sales," the report continues. "This is contrary to the situation a year ago when the widest gains were in the Middle West, where buying was abnormally large, due to the threatened food shortage because of the drought. Fancy items and the better qualities of products were moved in larger quantities than last year.

"Plans for 1936 are being hampered by the delay in reaching a decision regarding processing taxes and the weakness of the price structure," according to the report. "Profit statements are less encouraging than at the end of 1934, due to low selling prices, higher costs of raw materials, increased overhead, and the weight of heavier taxation. Working on the smallest profit margin in 10 years, manufacturers now are compelled to pay more than a hundred different taxes to local, municipal, State, and Federal governments," according to the survey.

"While practically all branches of the grocery trade have struggled with narrowing profit margins and increasing competition, sales have made a favorable showing. With retailers the estimated total sales for the eleven months of 1935 was 7 to 10 per cent above that for the corresponding 1934 period, while with wholesalers the gain amounted to 10 to 12 per cent in the same comparison. A marked softening of the resistance to prices was reported by most wholesalers during the last six months.

Some Disrupting Factors

"Following the progress that was made during the third and fourth quarters of 1935, the new year enters with disrupting competitive conditions more rampant than at any time since 1930," the survey continues.

"While representative groups of manufacturers and wholesalers have formulated plans which may result in the establishment of rules for fair trade practices, these have yet to pass beyond the discussion stage. Voluntary groups have felt keenly the price discrimination resulting from the direct-selling methods of manufacturers.

"Inventory positions at the beginning of 1936 will be the most satisfactory in a number of years. The best gains during 1935 were made by the industrial areas of the North Atlantic and Northeastern States," concludes the report.

Value of Stocks Up 4.9 P. C. in December

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The market value of 100 representative common stocks increased $886,219,000 to $18,688,285,000, or 4.9 per cent during December, according to Frazier Jelke & Co. This is the ninth consecutive monthly gain.

The December appreciation was larger than the $784,017,000 gain in the month of November.

In the 12 months ended with December, the market value of the 100 stocks gained $5,453,096,000 or 41.3 per cent. The largest appreciation was in the mines, which added 88 per cent. The utilities advanced 79.1 per cent, the electricals 78.7 per cent, the motors 68.4 per cent, the building shares 65.6 per cent, the steels 42.7 per cent, the chemicals 35.6 per cent, the miscellaneous industrials 30.7 per cent, the oils 26.8 per cent, the retail shares 19.8 per cent, the rails 15.7 per cent, the foods 4.9 per cent, and the railroad equipments 4.2 per cent.

Belgium Bond Issues Registration Filed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Belgium has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission an application for permanent registration of four bond issues on the New York Stock Exchange.

The issues are: External loan 25-year 6½ per cent 1949, $9,217,000; external loan 30-year sinking fund 6 per cent 1955, $12,726,400; external loan 30-year sinking fund 7 per cent 1955, $10,690,500, and stabilization loan 7 per cent 1956, U. S. A. issue, $12,878,500.

Principal and interest on the issues are payable in United States dollars, and in connection with each the registration statement says that the Kingdom of Belgium has always paid principal, interest and all sinking fund installments.

Tennessee's RFC Agency Is Paying Proposition

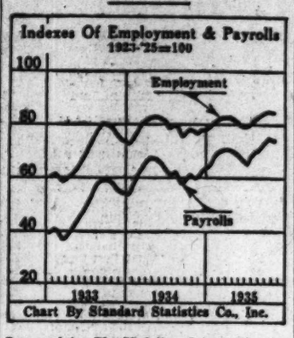
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is an alphabet agency that remains a "paying proposition" in Tennessee, according to R. F. C. interest collections made in the State in 1935.

These collections totaled approximately $1,045,000, and were made on the following loans: $11,000,000 in preferred bank stock loans; $7,000,000 in closed bank loans; $4,000,000 in commodity and miscellaneous loans; $2,500,000 in industrial loans, and $250,000 in mortgage loans.

Of the $30,000,000 loaned by the R. F. C. to Tennessee banks, all except $8000 has been repaid, Manager J. M. Gardenhire announced.

Business Uneasy Over Labor Outlook



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN VIEWING the prospects for 1936, business is somewhat apprehensive of the labor and employment situation. On the one hand, there are still large numbers of unemployed, involving continued expenditures for relief.

This means higher taxes on industry, both now and later. On the other hand, organized labor is extending its efforts toward unionization, asking higher wages and shorter hours.

Such efforts, and the possible expenses of strikes involved in the struggle for organization, likewise threaten an increase in industrial costs.

Ontario Shipping Hogs to Michigan And Making Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—With the supply of Michigan hogs insignificant, due among other things to drought and the AAA, Ontario farmers are reaping a rich harvest by paying the duty on their hogs and shipping them across the border to Michigan packers. At the present fancy prices for pork they are receiving from $2.60 to $3.50 per 100 pounds above the price they could receive on the Canadian market.

Michigan farmers too, are gratified by the current Detroit price of $10 a hundredweight, nearly double the price of a year ago, but their enthusiasm is tinged with one regret. There are few hogs in their pens. Regretfully, they recall the slaughter of American sows in 1933 under the AAA hog control policy.

Throughout all Canada, farmers are cashing in on the hog shortage. Figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce department reveal that during the first 10 months of this year Canada exported 3,382,426 pounds of pork to the United States. In 1934 the corresponding figures were 116,676 pounds.

"The local situation," one packer declared, "is due mostly to the drought of a year ago but, of course, the AAA pig slaughter had its effect, too. Canada suffered very little drought and no AAA with the result its hogs are plentiful."

Barclays Bank, Ltd., Profits Up in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Barclays Bank, Ltd., London, reports that profits for the year 1935 of £1,783,784, according to representatives here.

This was an increase of £75,611 over 1934, and with the carry forward of £564,136 makes £2,347,920 available for distribution.

Of this sum £150,000 has been applied to reduction of premises account, while dividends have been declared at the same rates which have been paid for many years past, namely, 10 per cent per annum on the A shares, and 14 per cent per annum on the B and C shares.

Gain of 2.2 P. C. Shown in Freight Loadings for 1935

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 31,518,372 cars were loaded with revenue freight in 1935, indicating the greatest freight traffic since 1931.

The 12-month figure was an increase of 672,412 cars or 2.2 per cent over 1934, and an increase of 2,298,320 or 7.9 per cent over 1933.

The 1935 figures, however, still were 5,632,877 cars, or 15.2 per cent under 1931.

Loadings for the week ended Dec. 28 totaled 466,679 cars, a decrease of 132,855 below the preceding week, an increase of 41,275 over 1934 and an increase of 11,914 over 1933.

The reduction under the preceding week was attributed to the Christmas holiday.

Miscellaneous freight 171,154 cars; decrease, 57,981; increase, 22,766; increase, 10,466.

Less than carlot merchandise, 119,514; decrease, 31,978; increase, 36; decrease, 5194.

Coal, 117,574; decrease, 16,884; increase, 9152; increase 1389.

Grain and grain products, 19,744; decrease, 9357; increase, 1803; decrease, 659.

Western districts, 11,901, an increase of 860 above 1934.

Livestock, 9816; decrease, 2264; decrease, 1542; decrease, 1889. Western districts, 7171; a decrease of 1264 below 1934.

Forest products, 17,066; decrease, 12,523; increase, 5256; increase, 5259.

Ore 3251; decrease, 2523; increase, 1055; increase, 1144.

Coke, 8560; increase, 655; increase, 2749; increase, 1418.

Loans to Brokers Rise $60,000,000

WASHINGTON Jan. 4 (AP)—Loans to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City amounted to $1,014,000,000 during the week ended Dec. 31, representing an increase of $60,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ended Jan. 2, 1935, were $652,000,000. In making the announcement, the Federal Reserve Board gave the following detailed distribution of the loans over the three weeks dealt with:

In New York City		
Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 2, 1935
$955,000,000	$895,000,000	$598,000,000
Outside New York City		
Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 2, 1935
$59,000,000	$59,000,000	$54,000,000

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 2

Bank of America
NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
A CALIFORNIA STATEWIDE BANK
Condensed Statement of Condition December 31, 1935

RESOURCES

Cash in Vault and in Federal Reserve Bank		$ 63,311,862.10
Due from Banks		71,677,843.58
Securities of the United States Government and Federal Agencies		488,574,774.63
State, County and Municipal Bonds		91,510,898.58
Other Bonds and Securities		40,133,885.40
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		2,475,000.00
Loans and Discounts		451,009,354.44
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable		6,163,430.97
Bank Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults		35,394,076.32
Other Real Estate Owned		8,856,786.10
Customers' Liability on Account of Letters of Credit, Acceptances and Endorsed Bills		17,580,256.69
Other Resources		731,212.61
Total Resources		1,277,419,381.42

LIABILITIES

Capital		$ 50,000,000.00
Surplus		32,500,000.00
Undivided Profits		18,367,306.53
Reserves		3,240,346.80
Liability for Letters of Credit and as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		18,046,263.51
Deposits:		
Commercial	386,051,582.12	
Savings	769,213,882.46	1,155,265,464.58
Total Liabilities		1,277,419,381.42

This statement includes the figures of the London, England, banking office of Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., and does not include the ten banking offices of the Bank of America (a California State Bank) under the same management.

431 Banking Offices in 284 California Communities

Schools—Colleges Home Study

'The Play's the Thing'—To Teach More Than Play-Acting

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

How Jack Climbed the Beanstalk

While the Children Grew in Initiative, Co-operation and Love of Hard Work

By Marian Gregg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santa Rosa, Calif.

DRAMATICS have a most important place in the growing life of the child. Almost every type of child is strengthened and improved by regular doses of school dramatics administered with good sense. The timid child becomes more assured in all situations; the forward child and the show-off find a natural and useful outlet for their desire to be in the public eye, and, after being put into school plays, seldom return to the more obnoxious methods of attracting attention. The child who heads the class in academic subjects finds that play-acting calls into use another set of abilities, and thus begins to learn that life requires more of him than a knowledge of history or an excellent spelling ear. The child who lags in academic graces is made happy in the success he finds on the stage or behind it. And so on and on down the line of children's individual differences.

Our school is replete with classroom plays, puppet shows and acted out history stories, but the crowning event of the whole year is our spring play. Our school is made up of 350 children ranging from five to twelve years, and ten unusually good teachers.

Working For a Common Cause

I have a theory, born, perhaps, of the fact that my school is an elementary school, and contains no highly specialized teachers, that when the spring play comes along every one should have a part in it. Working together for a common cause does wonders in such matters as companionship, forbearance and co-operation.

The children who take part in the spring play must speak clearly and distinctly, and there is not a boy or girl in the Luther Burbank School who would not do everything possible to procure a part in this event. For this reason, clear and distinct speech is obtained in all classrooms, because there is a reason for it. It is not uncommon for children in our school voluntarily to overcome speech defects in order that they may be qualified. Co-operation with teachers and schoolmates, good citizenship at all times, and the ability to apply oneself to a task, are other requirements.

We draw our audience from all parts of our large Sonoma County, and it fills the high school auditorium to capacity.

With all due respect to the many people who are writing plays for children, I have never yet found one that suited me. They all sound so stiff and formal, and unnatural, and, why in the name of a merciful heaven, do they run so consistently to fairies and raindrops and buttercups. These writers of children's plays should wake up to the fact that they are dealing with modern children, not dried up memories of their own childhood.

Well, anyway, whatever is the matter with them, I don't like the children's plays that are on the market today, so I just write my own. Last year we chose "Jack and the Beanstalk."

Lived With It For Months

Any good version of "Jack and the Beanstalk" has lots of dialogue in it, so the lines are easy to work out. The hard part came in keeping the story moving with interest and "zip" for an hour and a half. Our first scene was outside Jack's house. The house was made shortly after Christmas, although the play is never held until April. During the rainy season (it rains in our part of California; we admit it) when we couldn't get out of doors to play we made our stage house. It consisted of a front and one side, but we thought it the sweetest little house in all the world. It had one of those impossible roofs that slant very steeply from a fine peak to within about three feet of the ground. One whole side of this funny roof faced the audience, and the girls in the sixth grade shingled it by pasting sheets of colored drawing paper on it. One lapping over the other, blue, pink, green and lavender. It was a lovely roof. The boys painted the house with lavender calcimine. The little gable windows were blue and pink, and the cute little door was green. It may sound funny to you, but the effect was just what we wanted. We had window boxes too, and real flowers growing in them. This little make-believe house sat in our hall for three months. The children played with it, dreamed dreams about it, and changed it and improved it up to the day of the play.

Then there was the cow. Of course we had to have a cow. Its head was made of papier-mâché, and its body and legs of white cambric. It was a black and white cow. The black was painted on after the cow was made. A girl, standing upright with the cow's hollow head placed over hers formed the front part of this historic animal. A much taller girl, stooping over at right angles, and grasping the waist of the first girl formed the rest of the bovine.

Those who made the cow were very anxious to please us all, so any morning you entered our halls you were apt to encounter the artists who were making the animal, followed by the patient cow herself, going up and down stairs, seeking advice from some favorite teacher. No matter how many times I bumped into that cow at the turn of the stairway, it always made me jump. The children, however, took it quite as a matter of course. When their classroom door opened, and the cow walked in for inspection they kept right on with their lessons as though a stray cow was the most natural thing in the world to have around a school.

Initiative And Co-operation

We had an interesting time with the nine-foot giant. He was made of burlap, and it took a vast amount of measuring and multiplying and dividing on the part of the boys who made him to get the right proportions for the different parts of the body. We discovered that it was an easy matter to make our giant too heavy. What to stuff him with was the burning question. We finally settled on bits of paper, the kind that comes in packing cases, as the lightest material available.

We are fortunate in having a beautiful creek near our school. The creek-bed is a clayey soil, and we often use the mud for modeling. So the giant's head was modeled from the mud of the creek and used as a basis of a papier-mâché head. Each day the giant's head became more realistic, and when the black hair and whiskers were glued on the result was fearful enough to frighten any Jack.

The manual training classes made us a grand big chair and table, and when the giant was seated in his great chair behind his huge table he looked terrifyingly real. He was worked much as a puppet is worked, with a boy inside him, moving his head and arms, and a boy behind him doing the talking. Jack was a little six-year-old, chosen because he had a clear voice and a helpful mother to see that he knew his lines.

Introducing Songs and Chorus

There was quite a bit of singing introduced into the play. Here are some of the verses written to fit different melodies. I am hoping that the verses will also give you an idea of the points of the story emphasized by the play.

Song of the Fairy Godmothers

Seven little fairies unemployed
If you'll hire us we'll be overjoyed.

No family's complete without our aid,
Call on us when you're afraid.

Fairies know a spell to help you out,
You can't tell when giants are about.

Seven little fairies are for hire,
We'll help you gain your heart's desire.

Little fairy helpers keep you gay,
So we pray—let us stay—just today.

Harp Song

My master, oh see, my master, I play for you alone,
There's never a harp in all of the kingdom,
That matches my lovely tone,
The sweetest music in England, I sound on golden string,
And when my master bids me make music,
My sweetest songs I will sing.

Theme Song

There's nothing so thrilling as fairy tales well told;
What joy to hear of heroes so charming and so bold,
Each with a wicked foe;
Of giants so tall, and fairies with their spells.
I love magic caps and dote on wishing wells.
A fairy tale for me, with its quaint phraseology.

The princess smiles upon the clown;
The king bestows a golden crown,
And they all live happy ever after,
In the land of Once-on-a-Time.

A prince alone within a wood,
The elves would, catch him if they could,
But they all live happy ever after,
In the land of Once-on-a-Time.

When small boys must go to castles, and capture giants bold and fearful,
When maidens are held by vassals, and languish, oh so tearful.

When men are turned to sticks and stones,
Ogres abound who grind our bones,
They all live happy ever after,
In the happy kingdom, Once-upon-a-Time.

The next question to settle was how to get some chorus work introduced into the play as the large auditorium required volume. This is what we did. We had seven fairy godmothers instead of one. Six of them were assistant fairy godmothers, and they made a fine chorus. Then we had a chorus of milkmaids and cows, and, best of all, the giant's chorus. In the giant's castle there appeared many pictures on the wall, hung from the ceiling to the floor. All of these pictures were of the giant himself, and, when they lost their rigidity, leaned from their frames and burst forth into the "Fe fi fo fum" song, the applause was all that we could desire.

The bean-stalk had wonderful green leaves, and large orange-colored pods, and a cute little rope ladder concealed in the foliage. The curtain went down on the first act with Jack climbing right up to the sky.

Now I'm not telling you all these things with the idea that from my suggestions you can work out a Jack and the Beanstalk play. I just want to show you how easy it is to work out plays. Indeed the children themselves can do wonders if you'll let them alone long enough. So don't let another year go by without a spring play or its equivalent. It's a lot of work, but the results are so rich, and far reaching, you'll come to see that it's worth all the work you can put into it.

For happy memories, and wholesome fun, for solving discipline problems, and giving children an inclination for hard work, the play is indeed "the thing."

Courtesy of Friends Central School, Overbrook, Penna.

Both Postal and Traffic Regulation Are Ably Managed

Billy Is Introduced

Makes Friends of Mailman, Librarian and Others

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SIX-YEAR-OLD Billy knew the proprietor of the neighborhood grocery by name. He knew the policeman on his block. He knew the name of the head librarian at the branch library nearest his home. He knew the minister of the church he attended and greeted him cordially on the street when he saw him. He knew the man who took his small savings when he went to the bank and he knew the elevator attendant on the elevator that led to his father's office room. He had had special introductions to all these people and many others and he had learned to put a deeply appreciated confidence in these people even at his tender age.

The reason for this was that his parents felt that the adults that a child comes in contact with should mean more than a name or a person to serve them. Just as children love to hear stories of great men so does the small child listen with keen interest when an adult that he has become acquainted with, becomes the subject of some consideration.

Learns To Appreciate

"You see Billy," says Billy's mother when he goes to the library, "I want you to meet Miss Knapp. She is the one who takes care of all the books that are here in this room. She loves to have people, big and little, enjoy them. She wants to guide you in your choice of a book if you want her to. She feels very kindly toward all the books in this room and hopes all the people who read them will be as kind to them as she is. They can be read over and over again if all people take great care in handling them. When you come in here you can ask her any questions you wish in regard to books and she will be glad to help you. I am glad, aren't you, that we can have a lady who knows books to help us choose our reading?"

And from that moment Miss Knapp and that library room become a real factor in the life of little Billy. He feels a kinship with the accommodating Miss Knapp and he feels free to greet her on entering the place or when meeting her in his block because his mother took the pains to introduce him with a bit of further explanation than simply an exchange of names.

When Billy's father takes him into the bank he tells the man behind the cage that this is his son; and he tells Billy some pleasant facts about this man that will tie up Billy's idea of the man with his service to himself. Billy learns to trust this man who handles his pennies and dimes, and as a consequence will probably grow into a young man who will respect his banker's kindly advice.

Respects Their Work

Billy learns to appreciate the shopkeeper and the mail man, and he learns a respect for each man's work, knowing that it adds to his comfort to have all people working together for the good of all. Jake, the garbage man, comes in for his share of knowing. Billy grasps that all the work of his world must be done by someone and if Jake's business isn't one he would choose Billy will cheer for Jake every time, for he has learned that this man does his humble but important work well and cheerfully.

And thus this little boy comes into a knowledge of the adults that have close contact to his everyday existence and he learns that older people make the way safe and comfortable for little folk as they go about their duties on the street, in the stores, in the alley or in the church. He is proud of his real knowledge of these adults, and their lives take on as much interest to him as the fabled lives his story books tell to him.

M. C. R.

Inexpensive Costumes for Plays

Simply Made, Suited to Needs, Usable Again

By C. E. Bridget Blake

I

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Penarth, Eng.

EVERYONE interested in amateur theatricals knows what a help costume is to the young actor and what a help it can be to the audience also. But the producer must remember that ill-chosen costume, though it seems to help the actor and possibly interests the audience, may obscure the idea of the play; and the purpose of production is to bring out this idea. That is why it is never safe to rely entirely on costumes which the cast can bring from home and why it is usually a mistake to rely too much on a collection of interesting dresses belonging to some friendly antiquarian of the neighborhood. In the first instance there will be no homogeneity, and in the second, interest may be diverted from the play to the costume.

The story must be interpreted through the costume, not merely adorned by it. This is true even when the characters are in modern dress. Candida must not wear red, even when that color best suits the person cast for the part; the dress of Lady Mary should be not less interesting than that of Agatha or Catherine throughout "The Admirable Crichton." But this will be the result of wise borrowing and distributing; no school or college dramatic society is likely to collect and store modern costumes. If there is to be much dramatic work, however, it will be essential to develop a dramatic wardrobe.

For some years I served on the staff of a women's resident training college in which acting was used as a means to promote interest in many subjects. We have needed in some sessions from 150 to 200 different costumes, yet we never had more than £5 to spend. It was necessary, therefore, to evolve a type of costume that could be used again and again by people of very different figures and in settings varying from a historical pageant to a fairy tale. Our historical characters could not, of course, under these conditions, be accurately clothed, but wide distinctions—Greek, Celtic, medieval, could be suggested. The following photographs of characters in A. A. Milne's "Ivory Door" show how our usual costumes were built up and how easily they could be varied.

Group One Described

Right: Unit 1: Plain tunic of casement cloth, one of a many-colored set made originally for a symbolic Welsh play (The Crowning of Peace). In "The Ivory Door," the three servants of King Perivale wore blue tunics, to which were added cuffs and broad collar of floor cloth; that they stood in a special relation to the king was thus quickly suggested by their uniform.

Center: Unit 2: One piece of casement cloth, 60 inches wide, with a slit for the wearer's head to come through. The front flap is folded behind the body, thus suggesting a sleeveless tunic, while the back flap hangs free for a cloak. King Perivale (left) wears a tunic-cloak of the same type; it has been arranged, however, so that the cloak is longer than the tunic—this adds dignity; originally it was made long in front for a woman. The dark-gray garment worn by the woman in this group, on the other hand, still shows a mark of the crease at the height to which it was turned up for many years, thus providing a sober suit for heavy fathers and melancholy Merchants of Venice. The sit of the cloak in Unit 2 for man or woman can be changed by gathering it into a large jeweled brooch on each shoulder.

Experience has shown that about ¼ yard of material must be added to the tunic-half of this garment, joining it together at the back into a stove-pipe:

1. Length of casement cloth, 60 ins. wide, with slit in center for head. 2. Same length of casement cloth with 4 yards added at B C; this will be joined to B-C-, to make the stove-pipe sleeveless tunic of Unit 2.

Left: Unit 2 worn over Unit 1. Interesting color-combinations can be obtained in this way if desired, thus differentiating between one type of character and another. Count Rollo, for instance, whom Milne described as "delighted with himself and his clothes," wore a tunic and cloak of bright green and sleeves and stockings of vivid yellow; King Perivale, on the other hand, who laughed at show, was dressed all in one color.

And Now Group Two

In the second photograph, the units already described can be seen again; four out of the five men are wearing Unit 1, and the King and Princess wear Unit 2.

Right and Center: Unit 3: Sleeveless woolen tunics, originally made for the clowns of a Midsummer Night's Dream: the uniforms of officers of the law, guards, etc., can be suggested by these worn over identical sleeved tunics, as here. Heavy sleeveless tunics of floor-cloth have also been valuable for Shakespeare's Greek clowns, for Mabinogion swineherds, and for other lowly characters.

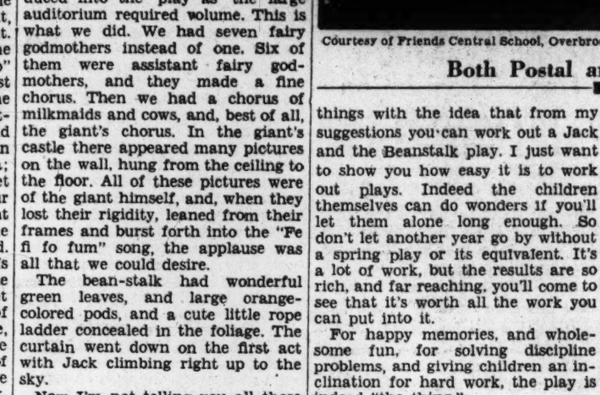
Left center: The detail of this costume worn by His Excellency the Chancellor is not clear, but it includes Unit 4, a plain oblong breadth of material which can be draped as a Greek, a Celtic, or a Medieval cloak, or which can be pinned on the shoulders as here to form a sleeveless gown of office. The material in this case is art serge; our grandest units of this type were made of stenciled casement cloth; shepherds borrowed great lengths of floor cloth from the Matron for their cloaks, on condition these were returned after the play.

Put Together Temporarily

Most of our costumes, as I have already implied, were made of casement cloth. When it was necessary to suggest nymphs, fairies or other supernatural beings, we generally used muslin. Head-dresses we avoided when we could, but at times they were dramatically necessary. In Act 2 of "The Ivory Door," for instance, King Perivale wore the same soft round hat as the guards. It was thus easier to believe he could be mistaken for a common person. In most Old World plays now the women must in any case cover their heads because of their very modern crops. Odd pieces of material are folded or pinned into shape, to suggest as far as possible head-dresses once really worn; nothing is cut or sewn if the effect can be got by pinning or tying. After use, the material can then be folded away flat, until needed to solve a new problem.

In addition to our stock of adaptable costumes, we had homemade sets of Elizabethan and eighteenth century costumes, etc., carefully designed by the art lecturer. These sets were used over and over again, and we added to them when our finances permitted. As we could not afford expensive material, we depended chiefly for our effects on a careful choice of color and our background was usually provided by cream curtains, well suited to throw into relief the rainbow of the cast.

A second article on this subject will appear soon.



Group I—Showing Costumes Worn by King Perivale (Left), Anna, and Brand (Right)

Group II—Showing, From Left to Right, Costumes Worn by Bruno, Chancellor, Guard, Lillia, King Perivale and Guard

GUF Experimental Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence

THE Experimental Theater of the GUF (Group of Fascist University Students) in Florence, which is just entering upon its second year, is a center where young theater workers and students can find an open field for their experiments as playwrights, scenographers, actors and producers. Here, too, the various branches of dramatic art can be studied and practiced in a co-ordinated and disciplined way.

The school (its term lasts from December to June) includes departments for the study and production of scenery and costumes; a music section; a cinematographic section, and course in the history of the theater and the history of costume which are obligatory for all students.

Young playwrights can write their pieces and offer them for production. A hundred and fifty plays were considered during the 1934-35 term and 13 of these were presented in the theater of the Fidenti, the play, staging, costumes and lighting all being by members of the school. Students have also the opportunity to acquire experience and to show their work in wider fields. They take part not only in Italian exhibitions at home, but recently also took part in the Italian Scenographic Exhibition organized at Buenos Ayres. The costume department was commissioned to make costumes for Ildebrando Pizzetti's "Orseolo" and for the open-air performance of Gluck's "Alceste" given at the Florentine Musical Festival last spring.

Among the activities with which the GUF Experimental Theater is beginning its second year's program is a cycle of lectures on the history of the Italian theater, from the early beginnings in the church liturgy and ceremonial, and so on through the old religious plays or "Sacre Rappresentazioni," the Theater of the Renaissance, the "Commedia dell'Arte," Goldoni and other playwriters, down to the present day, each lecture being given by an authority on the period dealt with.

Good Nature As an Asset

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"JANE is a comfort," said a friend who had been discussing the children of her neighborhood. "She is not especially pretty, and she has not shown any great aptitude for books or sports. Several other children excel her in many things, but we all like Jane best because she has one simple, old-fashioned attribute that you do not hear much about nowadays. Jane is good-natured."

"I know just what you mean," replied another woman. "I have a nephew whose good nature is his greatest asset and it is going to help him over all kinds of difficulties. I have been trying to analyze his success in any group, and I think it is because he is agreeable. He doesn't seem to have sharp points on his disposition or rough bumps on his character. Being with him is like riding on a smooth road on a clear sunny day. One feels mellow and pleased and hopeful."

Could Work With Others

A woman who had worked in a large office of 40 women for years was given a token of friendship by many of her associates when she retired. On a card with the remembrance were the words, "To the woman who has made no enemies because she kept us all her friends."

Perhaps parents and other educators may do well to stress this unassuming habit of sweet temper in their training of children. It is not a great talent given only to a few, a special gift of inheritance or the rare growth of environment; it is a habit that may be developed by anyone under any conditions, and of great value to the possessor and his associates in all walks of life.

It is possible to teach a child to smile instead of cry when things go wrong, to make the best of things, to keep silence when discomfort cannot be avoided and to react pleasantly to the personalities of other people. As a recent writer expressed it, "What is wanted is neither submissiveness nor rebellion, but good nature, and general friendliness both to people and new ideas."

Good-natured people bring light and fragrance and song into dull places. They refuse to be bored, troubled or hurt. They are not easily provoked. To train boys and girls to be agreeable in their contacts, looking for the best in people, serenely pleasing and pleasant, is to develop good-natured children who will some day be the kind of adults vastly needed in the world, all the way from a small family circle up to the courts of the great.

L. L. R.

To Remind You

THE Youth Round Table is on the air over short wave, Sunday, January 12, at 5:15 p.m., E. S. T., Station W1XAL, 6040 kilocycles. Let us know if you get it.

One of the Best Ways

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW much importance do you attach to students' method of work? This question was recently asked by a junior high school principal of his faculty. The following reply was contributed by a teacher of literature:

Not only the student's, but anyone's method of work is all important, for I believe there are best ways of doing everything. A teacher must assist in pointing out these best ways.

There are best ways of coming before an audience; best ways of taking leave of an audience; best ways of driving on a busy street; best ways of memorizing; a best way of studying. However, I do not believe that method should be so stressed that it kills imagination and initiative.

Discussing Class Atmosphere

A method that has proved most successful in my beginning literature classes, is to discuss the kind of atmosphere a literature class should have. The answer is usually, "the library atmosphere."

Students are asked to give words that describe the atmosphere of any city library. Such suggestions as "calmness," "quietness," "studiousness," "a poised atmosphere," "relaxing," are given. Then a discussion follows on how such an atmosphere can be obtained in their literature work.

Elimination of such disturbing factors as loud voices, heavy, awkward walking, door slamming, book slamming, etc., ensues.

Next, a discussion of listening takes place. What does listening mean? Why do we listen? How can we listen to an author through his books? How can we listen to our own inspirations?

This all paves the way for proper classroom atmosphere and gives an intelligent basis for doing things by best and right methods.

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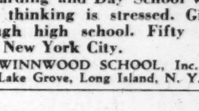
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Ontario Premier Denies Plan For Added Mine Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Ontario Government has no intention of interfering with or imposing any further taxation on Ontario mines, declared Premier M. F. Hepburn, in a recent statement issued to clarify the attitude of his government at the recent Dominion-Provincial conference at Ottawa. The fact that Ottawa had declined to share mining tax revenues with the provinces was no reason why Ontario should penalize the industry, he said.

The Ontario delegation first suggested that the Federal Government should withdraw from the field of mining taxation, he explained, on the ground that mines were a natural resource of the province, and that the province bore the cost of superintending their development.

The alternative suggestion made by Ontario was for an increase in the depletion allowance in computing the income tax on gold mines from 33 1-3 per cent to 50 per cent, and the payment to each metal mining province of 50 per cent of the income tax collected from its metal mines by the Federal Government. For this consideration the Ontario Government would have pledged itself not to increase its taxation on mines for five years. The latter proposal was neither accepted nor rejected by the Federal Government.

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54 rue des Dames (Métro Rome)
WATCHMAKER
JEWELLER—REPAIRS

PARIS VICINITY

LAUNDRY des DEUX CYGNES
80% Economy
Laundry by weight
Ask for Prospectus
33 Rue Voltaire Puteaux (Seine)
Tel.: Longchamp 06-30, 06-69

HOLLAND

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Bestel Uw
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
bij
J. CASPARIS van der Laag
(GROCERY)
OVERTOOM 71 TEL. 81936
Bezorging b. Auto door de geh. Stad.
Postpaketten franco Nederland.

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit Trade)
C. H. Heerding & Zoon N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

VERWEEGEN & KOK
(Leather Goods)
AMSTERDAM DEN HAAG
Kalverstraat 88-90 Noordeinde 64c
REISARTIKELEN
LEDERWAREN
PLAIDS—VOETZAKKEN

DE WED. TJEENK & CO., N. V.
Established 1811
STOCKBROKERS
(Members of Amsterdam Stock Exchange)
SAFE DEPOSITS
KEIZERSGRACHT 683 AMSTERDAM C

N. V. Utrechtsche Verzekeringsbank
(Savingsbank)
Hoofdkantoor Utrecht
Inspectrice
Mevrouw R. GROENEWOUD-JENSMA
Valeriusstraat 113b Zuid.

Electr. Model Rund- Kalfs-en Varkenslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de geheele stad.
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

KUNSTHANDEL 'MODERN'
(Artshop)
Encadrementen
Uitgebreide sorteering artistieke, Metaalwerken, Plasteel en kunstvoorwerpen,
Kleine snuisterijen, billijke prijzen.
WILLEMSPARKWEG 136, Zuid.

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GEEN FILIALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

GIFTS OF VALUE
DRAWINGS and PAINTINGS
for every purse.
JO KRUYDER BOUMAN
Zomerdijkstraat 18-Z 1e
Visitors welcome on Friday o. b. app.

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Handel in Fyne Staalwaren
Steel and silver trade Electrische Slypery Niet Roestend staal Messen. scharen Zakmessen enz. Weltner-Zilver. Lepels en Vorken.
NIEUWE BINNENWEG 229A ROTTERDAM
Tel. 30434 Giro 6043

MISS K. ROEST, ROTTERDAM WEST.
204B Schiedamscheweg
Huishoudlinnen—Tricotages.
Handschoenen Kousen. Sokken.
Agentesse. Mrs. Peeters.
Goudenregenstraat 310. Den Haag
Drapers

THE HAGUE

PH. SPECHT GRYP
Den Haag Utrecht
Zeestraat 66 Cath singel 25
LEVENSVERZEKERING—ASSURANCE
Nederlandsche Societeit van Levensverzekeringen van 1807 Laat u eens inlichten

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia — Bandoeng
Kloosterlinnen
Sterk en Koel
80 c.M breed F. 0.52
240 c.M breed F 1.45
260 c.M breed F 1.60
per EL
Household Linen

NORWAY

OSLO

HELGE K. MOE
Ladies' Hairdressing
Arbinsgt 1 Telephone 46606

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

ANTON LARSSON
FOTO-MAGAZIN
Mästersamuelsgatan 6
Developing, Printing, Enlargements, Frames and Framing Work

MIMOSA—Florists
3 Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
TEL. 11 70 92

Myrstedts Matthöma
CARPETS - CURTAINS - TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 KUNGSGATAN 40
STOCKHOLM GÖTEBORG

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSING
SCHELEGATAN 18 TEL. 507413

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

FRAU L. MEIER
EPICERIE. 8% Liga M.
Tel. 30.144 GROCERY
Sempacherstrasse 23. Basel.

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 46.448

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12. BASEL. Tel. 227.70
(Provisions)

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
MUNZGRABEN 6. 3-6 p. m daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

Wollenhof & Co
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

PPPP
F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Grand and upright pianos of all makes and prices. Pianos for hire —Radio sets
KRAMGASSE 54
Agents for Steinway & Sons Blüthner - Pleyel Burger & Jacobi, etc.

Parfumerie Millefleurs
J. SALZMANN
Marktgasse 17
Beauty Products
Toilet Reqquisites

UHREN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
REPAIR SERVICE
H. Surer-Zumsteg
Lorrainestr. 13. Berne

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

FURNITURE
Werner Märki
Bantigerstr.—Schosshalde

SALON DE CORSET
L. Müller
SPITALGASSE 14
TEL. 32.055

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Buy Your Flowers
in Switzerland at
Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 Bubenbergplatz

frieda Brand
Handarbeiten . Waisenhausplatz 14.
(Handwork)

Karl Riesterer
Kramgasse 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs.

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Speciality:
FRUCHTKUCHEN u. KUCHENTEIG
Delivery to your house.
Tel. 23.547

ERNST DENHOF
Pianist
receives pupils, also beginners.
Dittlingerweg 14
(Bitte Anfrage brieflich)

SEIFEN-STÜBLI
Soap-flakes, Various Washing Soaps
Bath Salts
E. ENSSLIN, Brückenstrasse 8

WASCHEREI STEINER
Rathausweg
Tel. 33008
LAUNDRY

BIEL

Confiserie - Patisserie
ERNEST SCHINDLER
Rue de Nidau Tel. 27.72
(CONFECTIONER)

Salon special pour Dames
MLLE. M. BIGLER
Hairdresser
Rue de Nidau 28, Tel. 28.91

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Jeuers 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération.
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX-NOUVEAUTES-
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES et MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENEVE
(Tailor)

LUCERNE

W. BITTERLI
Baker and Confectioner
Bleicherstr. Ecke Mythenstr.
Tel. 23.325

MÜRREN

Magasin M. Gertsch
All kinds of Wools and Knitted Sports Articles

Coiffeur - Hairdresser
Ernst von Allmen
Manager Telephone 1529

SWITZERLAND

ZOLLIKOFEN

Gottfried Pfander
TAILLEUR
(Hallestelle Steinbach)
Tel. 47.149

ZURICH

Ladies' Ready-Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery, Dress Goods, Silk, White Goods.

Mettler
LIMMATQUAI 52, Zürich.

GASSMANN
Zürich, Poststrasse 7 und Bahnhofstrasse 24
beim Parade Platz
First Class House for Ladies' and Children's Garments

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann. Footwear.
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 25.525

MEYER-BUCK
Schiffände / Kirchgasse
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
Tea and Dinner Sets

GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy.
BLUMEN KAUFMANN
Rämistrasse 3
Select Choice

F. GAUTSCHI
OPTIKER
38 BAHNHOFSTRASSE 38
Field Glasses, Compasses, Magnifying Glasses

Union of South Africa

BLOEMFONTEIN

For Everything Electrical
Try
CLEMENT MARSH
Mechanical and Electrical Engineer
Installations and Repairs a Speciality
49 HENRY STREET PHONE 101

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS
76 St. George's Street, CAPE TOWN
For the Better Kind of Ladies' Smart Wear

This Month—January is the time we sell our summer stocks at
REDUCED PRICES
Every garment of our high grade stock is substantially reduced and is worthy of your special attention for real economy.

Thoroughly British Throughout
A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-Mades to Measure
89 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD
Commercial and Fine Colour
PRINTERS
15 BUITENGRACHT STREET
TEL. 2-5164 CAPE TOWN BOX 868

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET TEL. 23341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:—
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz Varieties, Campbell Soups Rinso

DURBAN

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co., Ltd
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad

Home Made Cakes
Pastry and Sweets
ARLINES
Sandwiches All Varieties
Cut at short notice and delivered
Proprietress Mrs. Adeline Wallace
8 Mercury Lane Phone "One Ate" 18

Ladies'
HAIRDRESSING SALOON
O. K. BAZAARS
Proprietress J. HUTCHESON
385 WEST STREET Phone 4525

Ansteys
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE
Drapers Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen.
380 West Street Telephone 2323

When Buying Flowers Try:
HOWDENS
(Manageress: MISS MOLLY MILLS)
FLORISTS-NURSERYMEN-SEEDSMEN
Specialists in Bouquets and Floral Decorations—Distinctive Quality and Service.
Phone 4520 Residence, 8854
353 West Street

Union of South Africa

DURBAN
(Continued)

John Orr & Co
DURBAN and MARITZBURG
• • •
New Stocks Arrive By Mail to Replenish Our Thirty Departments.

Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites. Juvenile and Toy Books.
341 WEST ST. Phone 127

Marco
BRITISH MADE
REFRIGERATORS
For Household and Commercial Application

S. R. SMITH & CO.
Sole South African Distributing Agents
52 ALIWAL STREET Phone 3236

THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
Family Butchers
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter
Stall 12, Borough Market. Phone 828

Patronize
THE MODEL DAIRY
TEA ROOMS
Phone 443

JOHANNESBURG

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under the personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St. cor. Wanderers St.
For Milk, Cream, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
Branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
BEDFORD ROAD. YEOVILLE

Smart Range of Shirts for Summer from 9/6 to 17/6
HAMILTONS
Pritchard and Joubert Streets

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
ANNUITIES and PENSIONS
SEE LUCIEN FRANCK
Phone 33-6644
6 Midland House. Fox and Rissik Streets

ANN'S
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
274 LOUIS BOTHA AVE.
ORANGE GROVE 45-2458

Marie Lynch & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. BOX 2632 ELOFF STREET

Henwoods are good to you for . . .
Glassware and China, Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
HENWOODS
Opp. City Hall
Also Springs and Pretoria

G. M. HORNE
(Pty) Ltd.
PRINTERS
61 Simmonds Street

GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

Order Your Floral Requirements in South Africa From
sieling
florist
54 KERK STREET

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings. 25 JOUBERT STREET

TRANSVAAL GRAPHITE Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound.
"Murrella" Boiler Composition
Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements.
134 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 2560

O. K. LADIES'
Hairdressing Saloon
(Proprietress, J. HUTCHESON)
(2nd Floor)
O. K. BAZAARS, ELOFF STREET

NEW YORK
STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.
CLEANERS and DYERS
36 SYDNEY ROAD. LORENTEVILLE
P. O Box 6037 PHONE 24 3680

Masterson & Co.
GROCERS and
PROVISION MERCHANTS
c/r Main and Browning Streets
PHONE 24 2348 JEPPESTOWN

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

ALEC BURDEN, A. R. San. I.
Sanitary Engineer, General Plumber, Drainer, and Gas Fitter
Hot Water Installations
103 CLAIM STREET, CORNER KOTZE ST.
HILLBROW PHONE 44-2032

J. T. WHERRIE
Grocer and Provision Merchant
4 Tyrwhitt Avenue, Rosebank
Phone 42-1124

PIETERMARITZBURG

We Sell the Best Makes
in Hosiery
HOLEPROOF, KAYSER MORLEYS, WOLSEY
Also
TWILFIT and FORMFIT CORSETS

IRELANDS
Ireland & Co. Ltd., Maritzburg

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 3192

FORSYTH & CO. (Pty.) Ltd.
JEWELLERS
AND OPTICIANS
(Established over 40 years)
167 CHURCH ST. Phone 3363

TARBOTON & BRIDGETT
Stationers, Book-Sellers, Printers
'SWAN' PENS
227 Church St Ph. 3189

UNION CASH MEAT MARKET
192, Commercial Road Phone 2439
Prime Beef
Mutton, Pork, etc.
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed

C. Emile
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS
and Beauty Specialists
London and Continental Operators
399, West St., Durban Phone 4773, 4774
409, West St., Durban Phone 4366
and at
236, Church St., Maritzburg Phone 2722

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES, Pty., Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Footwear
The very latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60

Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department Beckett's)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o. Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane Pretoria

ROODEPOORT

THE MODEL PRINTING Co.
High-Class Printers and Stationers
Commercial Printing and Poster Work Our Speciality
P. O. Box 209 Phone 108 Roodepoort

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience—under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney
Also
Bovey Court Residential Hotel
LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover. Terms per day, week, or month on application

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

G. & B. BRANDON
Brisbane's High Class Boot Repairers
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES:
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Exton House
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
PHONE B. 8457

F. TRITTON (Pty.) Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE ST., BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums

A. SPARKES PTY. LTD.
QUALITY BUTCHERS
Head Office, Leichardt St. B3261 (4 lines)
Valley Shop, B4353; Leichardt St., B4417
Abattoir, JY1213
James St., New Farm and Kingsholme, B5646

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q)
Odouriess Dry Cleaners, Dyers, and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving Depots, Adelaide St. (opp. Finney's); Queen St. (Old Town Hall); Valley (Crease's Corner)
Phone B 2808

The Twyford
Dainty Morning and Afternoon Teas
Home-Made Cakes a Speciality.
19 BRISBANE ARCADE
Phone B6354 Private Residence B9872

WATTLE
FIBROUS PLASTER CO.
Manufacturers and Patentees of Mono-Bloc Fibrous Plaster Cavity Walls. Modellers and Designers. Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers. Cornices and All Ornamental Work a Speciality.
CHESTER STREET, VALLEY, BRISBANE

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued)

CROWN ENGINEERING WORKS, PTY. LTD.
52 Hope Street, Sth. Brisbane
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
Elec., Oxy. Welders
Blacksmiths
Motor Repairs
All Classes of Engineering
Estimates given. Shortest notice.
D. W. Suchting, Man. Director

PRYCE and READ
Specialising in Individual Styles
New Stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern Buyers
We cordially invite you to call.
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street

Overells
(PTY) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY) LTD
The Valley - BRISBANE
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Teas
Special Home-made Cakes

Henry Dean & Sons Pty. Ltd.
ROMA STREET, BRISBANE
Agricultural Produce Merchants, and Commission Agents
Poultry Farmers' requisites have special attention. We sell these lines wholesale and retail. Laying and growing mashes, Chick food of all varieties, lowest possible prices, best quality.
Phone B-4460—After 7 P. M., M-2302

LUCY'S
HATS - FROCKS
126 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
(Opp. Finney's)
Late Manageress Lucy Secor

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane
Phones B1831 (5 lines)

LAWRENCE
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlours
9th floor, Commercial Bank Chambers, Queen Street, Brisbane
23 years experience. 9 months guarantee all Permanent Waves. Setting, Tinting, Water Waving, Hair Cutting, etc. All done by specialists.
Call, write or phone B9946

Art Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman
M. G. ROSE
GEORGE ST. (next Trittons)
WICKHAM STREET near Valley Corner
BRISBANE
Phones: City—B 8674
NURSERY—M6427
NURSERY—Melton Road, Northgate

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY. LTD.
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee

ROTHWELLS OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST. BRISBANE

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

CORSETS
MRS. LOTTIE MARTIN
Expert Consultation and Fittings for Every Type of Figure

LINGERIE
MISS D. WILLIAMS
from "WILMAR"
294 Lt. Collins St. Cent. 5218

RAINER'S
"BEST FOR REST"
BEDDING
Bedding Remade. Same Day Service.
18 CENTRE COURT THRO' CENTREWAY and 13 HOWEY PLACE C1 F4258

MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd.
13 BARKLY ST. ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777

Shoulder Sprays Pot Plants
Bouquets Baskets Posies
Mrs. F. Wilson
Art Florist
Orders Delivered
Phone Win. 5890
37 Toorak Rd., South Yarra, S. E. 1
F. 6862

C. CARLSON
Ladies' Hairdresser
eugene
TOWN HALL CHMBS.
246 LITTLE COLLINS ST.

MELBOURNE—Brighton

NOVELTIES PICTURES
POTTERY
The Gift Shop
LENDING LIBRARY X 3281
53 Church Street
MRS. BURLINSON MIDDLE BRIGHTON

MELBOURNE—Camberwell

The BEAUTY SHOPPE
(Gladys Ansett) of MARLENE
for individuality in Hairdressing
2 Prospect Hill Rd. (2 doors from Burke Rd.)
CAMBERWELL Phone W. 4177

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE—Camberwell
(Continued)

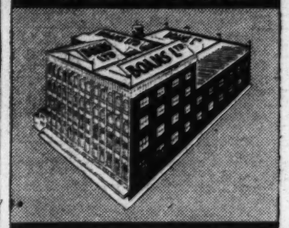
Cooper's
Frock Shops
381 Burke Road, Camberwell W 3704
280 Station Street, Box Hill WX 2233
Beauty Salon at Box Hill
SPORTSWEAR and MILLINERY

ALL YOU NEED
In CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL at CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
441 Burke Rd., Camberwell Tel. W 2700

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

WESTERN AUSTRALIAS LARGEST & MOST POPULAR STORE



BOANS
WELLINGTON & MURRAY STS.
PERTH

Blue Gum
Dining Rooms
LUNCHES DINNERS
666 Hay Street, Perth
(Corner Central Ave., Over Worth's)
TEL. B 9656

For ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR SERVICE, Ring B. 1567
O. T. Abrahams
931 HAY STREET, PERTH
Expert Attention Available for All Types of Household or Commercial Machines

LAND and ESTATE AGENCY
NED STIRLING, Broker
13 Howard Street, Perth Tel. B 5391
Rents Collected, Estates Managed
Homes, Farms and Small Country Properties For Sale or Lease

For All Electrical Installations and Repairs Consult
L. H. Deague & Co.
36 PIER STREET
Specializing in Cooking Appliances

Viola Toilet Salon
Specialists in All Branches of Toilet Work
Permanent Waving by the Kerka Oil System
Prop. Miss V. BENDALL
106 William Street, Perth
Tel. B 7878

Speech Training
Singing
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Torrance
STUDIOS:
The Abbey Flats
264 St. George's Terrace Tel. B 3980

Vinnicombe's
Ladies' Toilet Salon
Permanent Waving Specialists. Water and Marcel Waving. Trims. Individual Styles.
F. VINNICOMBE AND N. GELLE
701 Hay St., Perth. Tel. B-8639. Opp Woolworth's
At Your Service TEL. F. 1726

Alfred Hart
64 Monument St. Painter
Buckland Hill Decorator
Estimates Free Renovator

WATCHES, JEWELRY
W. A. SOUVENIRS
REPAIR SERVICE
J. T. FERRY
241-243 Murray Street
Tel. B 1805

GEORGE NELSON
720 HAY ST. PERTH
Sells BEDGOODS Shoes
As well as other Comfort Shoes.

WESTPAK PRODUCTS
(packed in the West)
Fruit Junket Crystals; Delicious Salad Dressing; Essences; Featherweight S. R. Flour, etc.
Highest Qualities Only
Proprietors:—Messrs. Mondon and Weaver
50 BEDFORD AVENUE, SUBIACO
Telephone B 2345

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

MRS. A. BINNS
Permanent Waving and Beauty Culture
18 Strand Arcade, Auckland Ph. 42302

CHRISTCHURCH

The Herbert Shoe Co. Ltd.
Ladies' High-grade Shoes from the best English and American houses, including LOTUS AND DELTA.
In the Men's Dept. we have Florsheims, Crockett & Jones, Bostocks and all guaranteed makes.
For the Children: Kiltie and Joined Shoes.
131 Cashel Street Phone 31-237

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application.
893 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-565

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH
(Continued)

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IT IS safer to accept any chance that offers itself, and extemporize a procedure to fit it, than to get a good plan matured, and wait for a chance of using it.
—HARDY

Daily Features

IN ALL things throughout the world, the man who looks for the crooked will see the crooked, and the man who looks for the straight will see the straight.
—RUSKIN

Monitor Movie Guide

Ronald Colman as Sydney Carton in 'A Tale of Two Cities'

By E. C. S.

Elizabeth Allan and Ronald Colman in "A Tale of Two Cities"

Another Face (Radio)—Gangster, after killing the doctor who lifted his face, becomes a film player. Comic melodrama. Brian Donlevy, Wallace Ford, Phyllis Brooks.

The Bride Comes Home (Paramount)—Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray again as the battling lovers, with Robert Young all but winning the bride.

Broadway Hostess (First National)—Winifred Shaw as a torch singer who marries a night club pianist when the show's backer walks. A 20-minute show stretched to 60.

Chatterbox (Radio)—Anne Shirley as a stage-struck country girl who finds that her place is in the home. Phillips Holmes. Romantic farce.

Dangerous (Warner)—Actress rescued from degradation tries to kill her husband in order to marry her rescuer. Cheap sensationalism. Bette Davis, Franchot Tone.

First a Girl (GB)—Jessie Matthews, required to pose as a boy in equivocal situations, charms when she sings and dances. Sonnie Hale.

I Dream Too Much (Radio)—Lily Pons of the Metropolitan Opera sings the Bell Song from "Lakmé" and various popular numbers in a story of a French provincial girl's rise to coloratura soprano fame. Henry Fonda, Osgood Perkins.

The Last of the Pagans (Metro)—Mala and Lotus, who had the leads in "Eskimo," as South Sea Islanders who escape from white men's duplicity.

The Magnificent Obsession (Universal)—Playboy, shocked at consequences of his wastrel behavior, becomes a famous surgeon who keeps his philanthropies a secret. With a hospital operating room scene. Robert Taylor, Irene Dunne and Ralph Morgan.

Riff Raff (Metro)—Another tough girl part for Jean Harlow in a hard-boiled melodrama about the water-front workers. Not for the squeamish. Spencer Tracy.

A Tale of Two Cities (Metro)—Ronald Colman picturesque in Dickens's story of the French Revolution as Sydney Carton who took his friend's place on the guillotine. With sufficiently realistic scenes of the Terror. Blanche Yurka, Elizabeth Allan, Basil Rathbone, Henry B. Walthall.

We're Only Human (Radio)—Preston Foster rubs out the gangsters single-handed and rescues a kidnaped woman, encouraged by Jane Wyatt.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Doll Furniture

SHE came to my door and asked if I had any little girls in my home. I had to tell her that there were none. But anxious to know why she wished to know, I asked her in; and she showed me the cleverest set of upholstered doll furniture made from spools and boxes that I had ever seen. So, girl or none, I had to have one.

She offered to take cash, a hen, or two quarts of fruit. The fruit she uses for her family, but the hens she sells to the Farmers' Exchange, since she has already acquired a flock sufficient for their use.

The set included a davenport and pillows, padded with cotton and covered with a small flowered print (or a diminutive studio couch, copied after the latest mode), chair, footstool (whose foundation is a half of a penny matchbox), table (a circle of cardboard glued on an enameled spool), table lamp (a darning silk spool for base, match for post, shade of wallpaper, with a bit of lace for edging), rug (braided yarn scraps in harmonizing colors).

One more efficient and imaginative mother earning her living in an unusual way, and one more interesting example of the vogue for miniatures or models.—D. C. K.

Daily Anecdote

America's Linguist

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ELIHU BURRITT was, perhaps, one of the most remarkable examples of self-education that America ever knew. During his life he was known as "the learned blacksmith." He was born in New Britain, Conn., in 1811. He was one of a large family and his parents were very poor, so he apprenticed himself to a blacksmith when very young. He had acquired a taste for reading, which persisted during his indenture.

He studied Latin, and completed the reading of Virgil in the evenings of one winter. He then took up the study of Greek, carrying a Greek grammar and studying it while the irons were heating. During his second winter as an apprentice, he read 20 books of Homer's Iliad.

Young Burritt next became interested in modern languages, and went to New Haven, where he recited to native teachers in German, French, Italian and Spanish. Having become proficient in these languages, he took up Hebrew, and was soon master of that tongue. Thinking to ship to Europe, where he hoped to pick up books at various ports of stop, he walked the hundred miles to Boston, but found no berth.

Hearing of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, he headed for that city, arriving without a penny. But he found the fortune he sought, a large library of modern, ancient, and Oriental books, which he mentally devoured. During his lifetime he mastered fifty languages, most of which he could read with facility.

Brevities

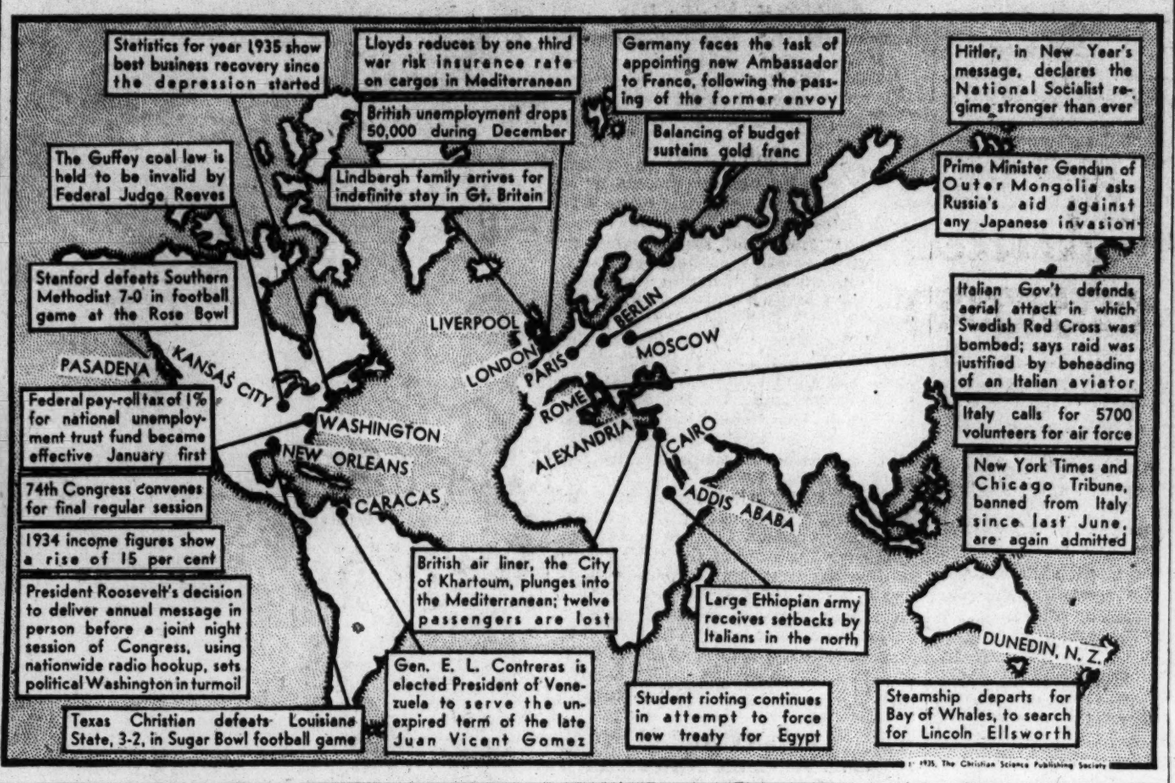
Punch: The popularity of British films in South Africa has created a demand for the teaching of English. Hopes are entertained that British films may have a similar effect in North America.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: It remains to be seen whether the French Government can find its way through great financial confusion by keeping Laval-headed.

El Paso World News: At 83, a Tennessee farmer has journeyed 41 miles away, for the first time in his life. It must be the gypsy in him.

Wichita Eagle: The G. O. P. problem: To find something that looks prettier to a farmer than an AAA check.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Statistics for year 1935 show best business recovery since the depression started
Lloyds reduces by one third war risk insurance rate on cargos in Mediterranean
Germany faces the task of appointing new Ambassador to France, following the passing of the former envoy
Hitler, in New Year's message, declares the National Socialist regime stronger than ever
British unemployment drops 50,000 during December
Balancing of budget sustains gold franc
The Guffey coal law is held to be invalid by Federal Judge Reeves
Lindbergh family arrives for indefinite stay in Gt. Britain
Prime Minister Gendun of Outer Mongolia asks Russia's aid against any Japanese invasion
Stanford defeats Southern Methodist 7-0 in football game at the Rose Bowl
Italian Gov't defends aerial attack in which Swedish Red Cross was bombed; says raid was justified by beheading of an Italian aviator
Federal pay-roll tax of 1% for national unemployment trust fund became effective January first
Italy calls for 5700 volunteers for air force
74th Congress convenes for final regular session
New York Times and Chicago Tribune, banned from Italy since last June, are again admitted
1934 income figures show a rise of 15 per cent
British air liner, the City of Khartoum, plunges into the Mediterranean; twelve passengers are lost
President Roosevelt's decision to deliver annual message in person before a joint night session of Congress, using nationwide radio hookup, sets political Washington in turmoil
Large Ethiopian army receives setbacks by Italians in the north
Gen. E. L. Contreras is elected President of Venezuela to serve the unexpired term of the late Juan Vicent Gomez
Student rioting continues in attempt to force new treaty for Egypt
Steamship departs for Bay of Whales, to search for Lincoln Ellsworth
Texas Christian defeats Louisiana State, 3-2, in Sugar Bowl football game
LIVERPOOL
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
ROME
ALEXANDRIA
CAIRO
ADDIS ABABA
PASADENA
KANSAS CITY
WASHINGTON
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CARACAS
DUNEDIN, N. Z.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

What They Say

Courage

"Courage is almost a contradiction in terms. It means a strong desire to live taking the form of readiness to die. 'He that will lose his life, the same shall save it,' is not a piece of mysticism for saints and heroes. It is a piece of everyday advice for sailors or mountaineers."—*G. K. Chesterton.*

Hoover View

"When in the face of a decrease in the unemployed, the cost of relief rises from $1,100,000,000 to an appropriation of $4,800,000,000 in a single year, it is certainly reason for a searching inquiry."—*Herbert Hoover.*

Our Best

"When we do the best we can, we never know what miracle is wrought in our life, or in the life of another."—*Helen Keller.*

What We Are

GREAT occasions do not make heroes or cowards, they simply unveil them to the eyes of men. Silently and imperceptibly, as we wake or sleep, we grow and wax strong, we grow and wax weak; and at last some crisis shows us what we have become.—*Canon Westcott.*

In Lighter Vein

Frankly Speaking

Shopper: "So you don't have my size?"

Shoe Salesman: "As a matter of fact, madam, we have no shoes that are large on the inside and small on the outside."

Unusual Collection

Guest (admiring exhibition case): "What a wonderful collection of cups you have! It must have taken a long time to collect them."

Hostess: "No, they are just the last cups of each tea service we have had in the last two years."—*Koelnische Illustrierte* (Cologne).

Cruelty

"Hullo," called a feminine voice over the telephone, "is that the Humane Society?"

"Yes," replied the official in charge.

"Well, there's a book canvasser sitting up in a tree in my garden teasing my dog."—*Ottawa Citizen.*

Sense of Fitness

Two girls were sitting in a dentist's office when one of them remarked, "Why does the dentist call his office a 'dental parlor'?"

"I suppose he thinks it would be better than 'drawing room'!" answered the other girl. — *American Girl.*

The Debate

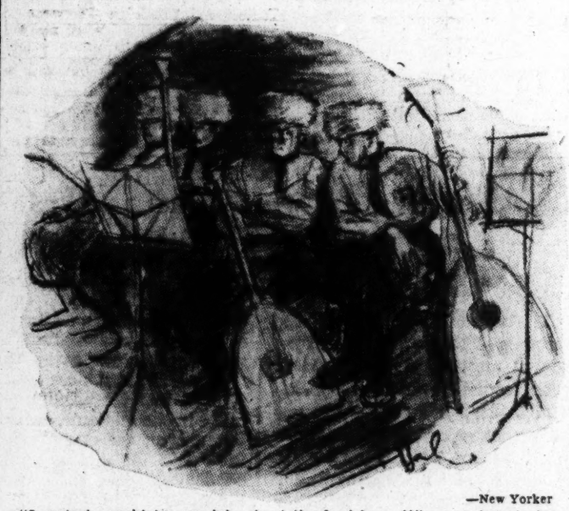
Sambo had joined a debating society, and the day after his first meeting he was being questioned by friends.

"What was de subject of de debate, Sambo?"

"De subject were 'What is de most benefit to mankind, de sun or de moon?' " replied Sambo.

"And which side did you take?"

"De moon's," said Sambo. "I argued dat de sun shines by day when we doan' need de light, but de moon shines by night, when dat light mos' certainly am needed. An' dey couldn't answer dat, sah!"—*Tit-Bits.*



—New Yorker

"Somebody ought to complain about the food here. Who ever heard of sour cream in soup?"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbus, Ind.

A HOUSEWIFE was much disturbed by sparrows building their nests over her kitchen windows. She mentioned this to her husband, who at that time was out of employment, asking him to tear out the nests. He said he would take care of the matter.

While she was away one day, he placed a long board over the top of the windows, inclosing the nests, and making very comfortable winter quarters for the birds.

When the wife returned home she noticed the change he had made, and asked why he had fixed the nests that way.

His reply was: "Well, I am asking God to help me keep my home together; so I couldn't tear down or destroy the birds' homes."

Needless to add, this man was soon back at work. And the birds have gone in and out of their homes ever since and have disturbed no one.

Make a Start

LOSE this day loitering—'twill be the same story tomorrow — and the next more dilatory. Then indecision brings its own delays and days are lost lamenting over days. Are you in earnest? Seize this very minute—what you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Only engage and the mind grows heated—begin it and the work will be completed.—*Goethe.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abstract — As an adjectve or a noun, this word is accented preferably on the first syllable, *ab'-strakt* (each *a* short). As a verb, however, the word is stressed on the second syllable.

The word is derived from the Latin *abstractus*, "withdrawn, separated," based on *abs*, "from," and *trahere* "to draw." When we employ our word as an adjective ("abstract truth"; "it seems to be abstract"), we recall that the quality so described has been withdrawn or separated in consciousness, so that we do not associate it with any concrete object; we consider it apart from its application to anything. "Beauty," "whiteness," "honor," etc., are abstract words, provided we regard them only as qualities. Because of the necessity of separating such concepts from practical application, the word "abstract" has taken on some flavor of difficulty, abstruseness.

As a noun, the word is applied to "that which comprises or concentrates in itself the essential qualities of several things." As a verb, the word follows its derivation closely in the sense of "to separate or withdraw"; as, "He was unable to arrive at any opinion abstracted from his prejudices"; "He abstracted himself from the discussion."

Accursed—The new Webster's records a preference for three syllables for this word when it is an adjective, as "the accursed tree," *a-kur'-sed* (*a* as in *account*, *u* as in *urn*, *e* short).

Baptism, baptize—The noun is accented oin the first syllable, *bap'-tizm*; the verb, on the second, *bap-tize'*.

"Baptize" is ordinarily used in the specific sense of "to dip or immerse in water" or "to pour or sprinkle water upon" (as in certain religious rites); but there is also the general sense of "to submerge in, to cover wholly," with the implication of cleansing or purifying. The word was taken from the Greek *baptizo*, make whelmed"; in other words, "cover fully."

Continent — Three syllables. Avoid *kont'-nunt.*

Diapason—Four pronunciations are recorded for this word by Webster's; but first place is accorded to *di-a-pay'-zun* (*i* and second *a* long, first *a* as in *sofa*, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

The Greek *diapason* was a contracted form of the phrase *dia pason chordon symphonia*, "a concord extending through all the notes," in which *dia* means "through" and *pason* is the genitive plural of *pas*, "all."

Didymus — *Did'-ih-mus* (each *i* short, *u* clipped-short).

Digestion — Prevailing usage, reflected in Webster's, still favors the short *i*.

Dormant—*Dor'-mant* (*o* as in *orb*, *a* clipped-short).

From the Latin *dormire*, "to sleep." That which is dormant is existent, but not active. Without an awakening, it may not be exerted or utilized.

Draught—*Draft* (*a* intermediate as in *ask*).

"Eloi, Eloi, lama sabachthani" (Mark 15:34)—*E-lo'-i* (*e* quick-long as in create, *o* and *i* full-long), *lah'-mah* (each *a* as in *arm*) *sah-bahk-thah-ne'* (each *a* as in *arm*, *e* long; secondary stress on second syllable).

A transliteration, first into Greek and then into English, of the Aramaic words quoted from Psalms 22:1. A careful reading of this Psalm may reassure the reader that the wail on the cross turned attention to an Old Testament prophecy which was carried out to the letter.

Evangel—First *e* as in create.

Intent—The second syllable is accented.

Latent — *Lay'-tent* (*a* long, *e* clipped-short).

Our word is derived from the Latin *latere*, "to lie hid." "Dormant" is often given as a synonym, but there is this important discrimination: "dormant" may be applied to that which is obviously present — as a sleeping person—without manifesting activity; "latent" designates that which is present without showing itself.

Memorial — The *e* is as in create, not as in memory, *me-mo'-rih-al* (*o* long, *i* short, *a* clipped-short).

Nisan—*Ni'-san* (long *i*, short *a*).

Paschal — *Pas'-Kal* (first *a* short, second clipped-short).

We borrowed our word from the French, *pashcal*, "passover," which came through the Latin *paschalis* from the Greek *pascha* in turn from the Hebrew *pasakh*, "he passed over."

Prophetically — Begin it with a quick-long *o* as in obey, and end it *-kal-ly*, not *-kly*.

Subject—As a noun or adjective, this word is accented on the first syllable; as a verb, on the second. But the effort to sound the *e* as short *e* rather than short *i* is recommended, regardless of the function of the word.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Opening Mail

Question: (a) Members elect an executive board to transact business for the parent body. This board elects from its members a chairman and secretary. Which of these officers should receive and open the mail addressed to the board? (b) The board also elects a clerk for the parent body. Should mail addressed to the clerk be opened by any other person?

Answer: (a) Correspondence addressed to the board is under the control of the board. If possible, the secretary should open mail addressed to the board, though if necessity or the interests of the board require, it may be properly opened by some other responsible officer. After documents are presented to the board they become part of the records and thereafter are in the charge of the secretary, although they should be available for the inspection of any member of the board.

(b) The same fundamental applies to the parent body. Mail addressed to the clerk as such, should be opened by the clerk if it is possible. If not, some other responsible officer of the parent body may do so. Where the recording officers for the board and the parent body are different persons, the former has no privilege to open mail addressed to the latter.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

Old Testament

No. 39

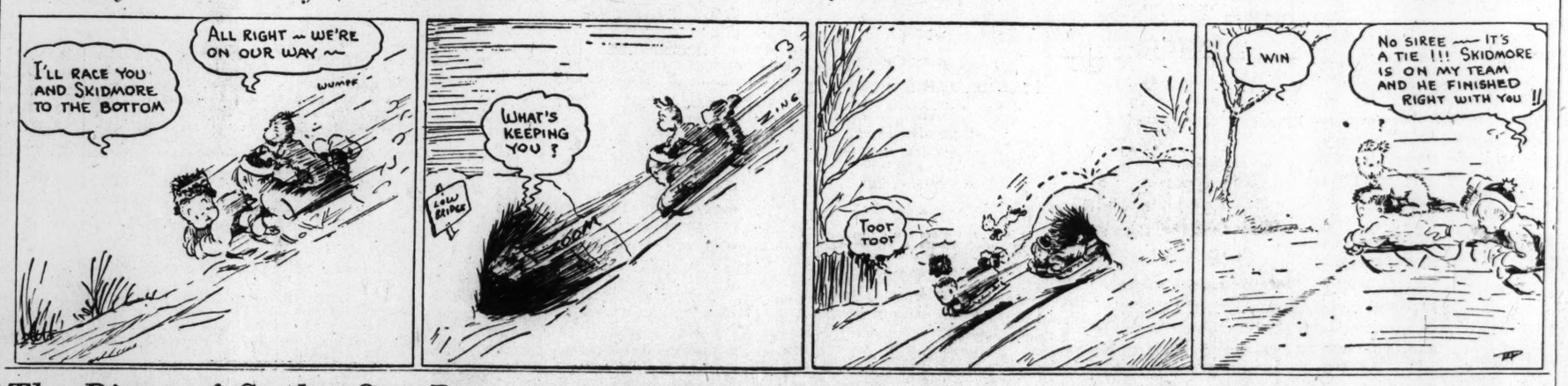
E. From Saul to the Captivities (continued).

2. The reign of David to the revolt of the 10 tribes (cont.)
   a. *The reign of David* (cont.)
   (5) David king over both Israel and Judah (con.)
   (b) Period of trials and rebellions, II Sam. chs. 13-20
   Amnon's abuse of Tamar avenged by Absalom, ch. 13
   Flight and recall of Absalom, ch. 14
   Conspiracy and rebellion of Absalom, 15:1-12
   Flight of David from Jerusalem, deception of Tiba (Ziba), the false servant of Mephibosheth; curse of Shimei; Absalom conspires against David, 15:13 to 16:14
   End of war; Absalom's defeat and death, 17:27 to 18:33
   Return of David to Jerusalem, ch. 19
   Jealousy between Israel and Judah, chs. 19 and 20
   Sheba's rebellion, ch. 20
   (c) David's latter days, II Sam. chs. 21-24
   Three years of famine, 21:1
   The avenging of the Gibeonites (7 sons of Saul slain); heroism of Rizpah; re-entombment of Saul and Jonathan; war with Philistines, ch. 21
   David's Psalm of praise, ch. 22; 23:1-7
   David's mighty men, 23:8-39; I Chr. 11:10-47
   Sin of census; pestilence; purchase of Araunah's threshing floor; erects an altar, ch. 24; I Chr. ch. 21
   This ground becomes site of the temple; prepares material for the temple, I Chr. 22:2-5
   Adonijah usurps the throne during David's last days, I Kings 1:5-10
   Nathan and Bath-sheba induce David to declare for Solomon; Solomon anointed king, I Kings 1:39-40; I Chr. 23:1, 1:11-21
   Adonijah spared, I Kings 1:40-53
   David's charge to Solomon to build the temple, I Kings 2:1-9; I Chr. 22:6-16
   Prescribes the offices and courses of the Levites, I Chr. chs. 23-27
   Final address and charge concerning the temple, I Chr. 28 to 29:5
   David's prayer, I Chr. 29:10-19
   Coronation of Solomon; David's death, I Kings 2:10; I Chr. 29:20-30

(To Be Continued Daily)

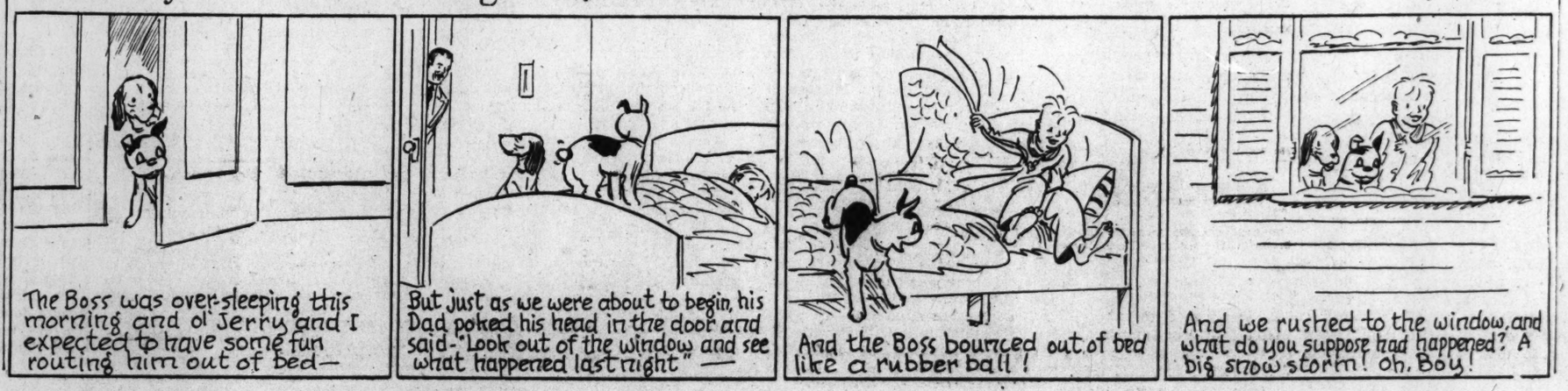
Tubby and Buddy & Co. —*Tubby Is Up Against Some Real Competition*

By LE PELLEY


I'LL RACE YOU AND SKIDMORE TO THE BOTTOM
ALL RIGHT — WE'RE ON OUR WAY —
WUMPF
WHAT'S KEEPING YOU ?
ZING
LOW BRIDGE
CRASH
TOOT TOOT
I WIN
NO SIREE — IT'S A TIE !!! SKIDMORE IS ON MY TEAM AND HE FINISHED RIGHT WITH YOU !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*A Rapid Riser—Sometimes*

By CARMACK


The Boss was over-sleeping this morning and ol' Jerry and I expected to have some fun routing him out of bed—
But just as we were about to begin, his Dad poked his head in the door and said-"Look out of the window and see what happened last night" —
And the Boss bounced out of bed like a rubber ball!
And we rushed to the window, and what do you suppose had happened? A big snow storm! oh, Boy!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Roosevelt Opens the Campaign

REPUBLICAN critics were right when they forecast that the annual message of President Roosevelt, for which he broke precedent to address an evening radio audience, would be "a political speech." So it was in large part.

Some portions of the address such as the section on neutrality in foreign affairs and the brief treatment of budget prospects conformed fairly closely to the traditional style of a report on the state of the Union, though even there with unusual bluntness. But when Mr. Roosevelt came to domestic economic policy and legislation affecting business he gave the greatest justification to the demand of Henry P. Fletcher, Republican National Committee chairman, that the opposition be given radio time to answer the President.

His renewed denunciations of the money changers and those who "steal the livery of great constitutional ideals to serve discredited special interests" showed that he has nailed his flag of progressivism to the mast and will seek no peace with conservative attackers. His challenge to opponents to name which of the new-deal policies they would reverse, and why, gives them something to think about if they propose a serious and analytical reply.

With all that has been said about the "boloney dollar" no one has seriously recommended trying to return to the pre-1933 gold content. Resisters of the Government's efforts to assure the right of collective bargaining in industry challenge not the moral but only the legalistic validity of the action. Most Republican critics of agricultural benefits have come around apparently to seeking only some other way of distributing the bounties.

Yet in making a political speech on this occasion we believe the President blundered. He failed to fulfill the constitutional provision for giving "information of the state of the Union" to Congress and the people. He made an appeal to emotions when the nation was expecting factual explanation of economic conditions and legislative needs. He gave an impression of partisanship when there was an unexampled opportunity to exhibit statesmanship. He became merely a campaigner when he might have spoken as head of the Government.

We may sympathize with Mr. Roosevelt's feeling against "economic autocrats"; we may admire his courage in openly challenging them. Undoubtedly a forthright facing of issues and searching of motives is needed. It is even possible to say that any worth-while report on the state of the Union should disclose the economic conflicts which lie behind political façades. But we do not believe that the President gave either a temperate or an adequate picture of these conflicts.

He did not disclose the strains between agriculture and manufacture, between employee and employer which lie behind efforts to extend federal powers, issues which today have reversed traditional party positions on states' rights. He did not discuss the elemental problem of making capitalism work after the old freedoms of equal competition have partially disappeared in private or public monopolies. He defended measures—many of them necessary and commendable—which his Administration has taken to correct abuses of capitalism, not by explaining their value but by attacking their critics.

That was not even good politics. Certainly it was not statesmanship. For the capitalist system cannot be reformed and made to work by calling capitalists names. It is not necessary for government to knuckle under to "malefactors of great wealth"; there may even be reason at the proper time to arouse popular support for curbs upon them. But that should be done by giving the people a better understanding of abuses rather than by rousing resentment against individuals.

The picture which the President paints of attempted domination of government by powerful financial and industrial groups has much of fact in it—altogether too much. But it would be more accurate to refer to this as a type of oligarchy or group rule instead of autocracy. And the picture would be more complete if one added that some autocracies begin not with a commercial or aristocratic impulse but with a political and even demagogic one, and may be built on political patronage.

Thus there is business oligarchy on one side and demogogic bureaucracy on the other. But these are not alternatives, for neither is inescapable nor in any sense necessary; between them lies the broad road of democracy which recognizes the interdependence of the whole national community and is dedicated not to class strife but to the greatest good of the greatest number. The task of democratic leadership is to see and plan for the welfare of the whole people and not for any selfinterested group or class, economic or political. The President would have better served his office and his occasion by displaying more of the spirit that task demands.

Witnesses on the Crime Front

CITIZENS of New York today have proof that the antiracket drive to free the community from millions in yearly tribute to the dozen or more "major criminals" now apparently in control of its business fabric is no brief skirmish, but a major follow-through campaign. The New York Governor has provided the Dewey inquiry in New York County with another special supreme court term and grand jury to follow up the sinister trails uncovered by its first grand jury, promising the special prosecutor "all the instruments of warfare he needs to continue his task."

Designated to hold the new court term is the same Supreme Court Justice Philip J. McCook who set the vigorous precedent of sending evasive witnesses to jail in the first move in the State to establish in law that a witness may be committed to prison for making answers which are manifestly absurd.

The grand jury has said, however, that, at the pace evasive witnesses have set, the extermination of the social evil to which the inquiry is dedicated will require two years and two grand juries acting simultaneously with all the devotion that has characterized the initial months of the inquiry. Its report shows that truthful and willing witnesses would implement the successful conduct of the inquiry with much less time, effort and money, and that the consuming public is not powerless against racketeers' threats of reprisals.

That this latter hazard is minimized has been demonstrably proved by Mr. Dewey in the solid accomplishment of twenty-eight convictions in the loan-shark mulcting game. None of the "poor and obscure" citizens victimized by the usurers suffered by their testimony, for not one of the leaders of the racket had a chance at reprisal before he found himself in custody, and the indictable testimony brought convictions fast and furious, so that none is now at liberty to strike back.

In laying the train to dynamite the barrier of silence, Mr. Dewey has taken a bold and common-sense road that must clear the air of much of the noxious secretiveness which has stifled the frankness of racket-ridden business. The shadowy figures which control the golden benefits of this underworld reign of terror and those political forces which allegedly make the existence of rackets part of the "take" of professional politics, can be brought under the pitiless glare of the police lineup only with the utmost co-operation of the decent elements who are between the upper and nether millstones of the combination.

The inquiry has made it indubitably clear that racket extortion is no vague crime against state or nation. The flour-trucking levies alone, it has been shown, have boosted the city's bread bill by $1,000,000 a year. The underworld "steal" does not victimize the few, but the millions.

The Spelling of Spinach

ONE'S sympathy goes out to spinach. Stoutly that much maligned legume has put up long, plucky fight. Aided and abetted by parents, it has pushed itself, boiled and unadorned, on defenseless offspring; chefs vainly camouflaged it as *"épinards au beurre."* All to no purpose.

Whether called spin'ich in elegant Bostonese, or plain spinage in the hinterland, its virtues remain unsung even as those of Hoboken, Cohoes, and representatives in Congress. " 'Tis true 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true," but it shares the common irreverence with that other edible of which one of America's popular comedians used to remark, "No matter how you slice it, it's boloney all the same."

What is really wanted, of course, is a New Deal for the vegetable kingdom. Ponder a moment its prosaic nomenclature. Potato, *alias* spud; turnip, cabbage and squash. Bah! Flora stole all the pretty names—rose of Sharon, fuchsia, geranium, cyclamen and lily. Instead of foisting a bunch of substitutes for spinach, such as soy beans and seaweed, on weary housewives, as the Works Progress Administration now purposes, why not try a change of name?

Why not, for instance, call it by its proper — very proper — name, *spinacia oleracea?* How trippingly those vowels would dance upon the lips, all befitting the succulent plant born on the scented cedared slopes of the mysterious sun-kissed Orient. Given so musical a name, it might be eaten no longer *andante* but even *allegretto.*

OF COURSE it is only coincidence that presidential elections in the United States take place in leap year. But there is unquestionable appropriateness about it when you notice how coyly big presidential aspirants seek to be begged to take the nomination instead of announcing their candidacy.

Scot and Sassenach

Book News of the Day

AFTER Mr. Priestley's "English Journey" comes Mr. Edwin Muir purposing to do the like for Scotland in SCOTTISH JOURNEY (London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d.); but it would be difficult to imagine two books presenting a greater contrast. There could be no better demonstration of the gulf that sunders north from south Britain. We have Mr. Priestley—bluff, energetic, objective, sometimes indignant, but never melancholy, a true-born Englishman of the "nought shall make us rue" tradition. Not so Mr. Muir, who wears rue all the time, and so conspicuously that it would almost seem to have displaced the thistle as the badge of his tribe. He is introvert, pensive, fastidious; and while it would be an exaggeration to say that he is pessimistic about Scotland's future, he has no very roseate hopes.

Now all this is not simply a case of Mr. Muir being a different sort of man from Mr. Priestley, such as might occur between two members of the same nation or even the same family. There are special differences of circumstance. Scotland is suffering from a deep-seated economic malady, for the origins of which we have to go back to the collapse of the national culture built up by the earlier Stuarts. During the seventeenth century Scotland was reduced by civil strife to a condition hardly to be distinguished from anarchy.

Peace, but not quiet, came with the Revolution Settlement of 1690, and was supposed to be assured by the dubious expedient of the Parliamentary Union with England seventeen years later. Yet twice within the next forty years Scotland was again subjected to the agonies of civil war. It was not until after Culloden that her people were allowed to settle down to the work of reconstruction, and the progress they made in the next fifty years says much for their diligence and genius.

But the industrial revolution arrived when the task was but half done, and Scottish life was not sufficiently organized to accommodate itself naturally to the new conditions. To make matters worse, the mineral wealth of the country was confined to the narrow zone of the Forth and Clyde valleys, and its exploitation involved a monstrous displacement of population. Today, after a century and a half, the mines are petering out, and Glasgow, which flourished in the belief that they were inexhaustible, is, as Mr. Muir says quite bluntly, "a dying city."

What is to be done? The Scottish Nationalists—an expressive but not numerous body who would be listened to more attentively if they could be persuaded to sing in harmony—demand the restoration of the Scottish Parliament. Mr. Muir, like many others, is sympathetic, but fails to see how tinkering with political forms can mend an economic mischief. Mr. Muir's cure is Socialism, but we can leave it at that.

DONALD CARSWELL

Still Trying to Civilize Them

A Plan to End Economic Tyranny

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of the principal dangers sought to be avoided by the framers of our Constitution was tyranny. It was clearly recognized that lodging unrestrained power with individuals must be avoided. Hence, the checks and balances devised to curb political tyranny and preserve liberty. These have operated with success for many years. There has arisen, however, a form of tyranny which was not foreseen and consequently not guarded against—that is, economic tyranny. This has resulted mainly through the use of corporations which have been organized on such vast scales, have accumulated great wealth and control so much of the nation's business that there can be no dispute as to the enormous powers vested in those who control these enterprises. Theoretically, this control is vested in the stockholders. Practically, it is vested in a very few men at the head of the corporation. This has produced a situation where the few in control have in many instances used the great powers and wealth at their command, primarily for their own benefit. They have practically the absolute say as to the wages and salaries paid their workers and employees, the dividends paid stockholders, and, to a certain extent, the price the public pays for their product. That this opportunity to use such powers tyrannically has been abused is one of the prime causes of our economic troubles and is responsible for the growing tendency toward Socialism and Communism, the fault found with capitalism, the rise of labor unions and the opposition in general to big business.

When it is considered that a corporation is solely the creation of the state, it would seem that therein may be found a remedy which does not necessitate the tearing down of our entire political structure in order to cure the evils. There is no inherent or inalienable right to create or to do business as a corporation. The state grants the right to do business as a corporation in the shape of a charter. That charter can have such limitations and restrictions as the state may see fit to impose. As the law is now constituted, a corporation may be formed in any one of forty-eight states upon such terms as the state chosen may see fit to grant, and then such corporation can do business in the state of its origin or in any or all of the other forty-seven states. This could be changed by requiring that corporations doing interstate business procure a federal charter. Those doing only intrastate business should be compelled to incorporate in the state where they do such business. Most of the corporations of the size and character which have exercised or can exercise economic tyranny do interstate business. By compelling such to secure a federal charter, the Government could put such limitations and restraints in that charter as it saw fit and by such means retain the right to supervise such corporations so as to restrain or correct many of the abuses from which we now suffer. Thus it could require that adequate wages be paid employees, that child labor be done away with, that excessive salaries, bonuses, and secret profits be not paid the insiders, that the stockholders be given a fair return for their money, and that the public be protected from monopoly and excessive prices.

This is, of course, just the barest outline. While it might take a constitutional amendment to accomplish the results proposed, yet such a plan or procedure would not undermine, destroy or alter the fundamental structure of our Government. Individual initiative would still be preserved, the Government would not be in business itself, but would have the means of supervision so as to restrain abuse.

HERBERT W. PACKARD

Los Angeles, Calif.

Whose Responsibility?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On the front page of your issue you have been good enough to take Great Britain and Sir John Simon to task because, in your opinion, you consider they should have taken action on behalf of and to protect China from the aggression of Japan, and you draw a contrast with the action of this country in the Italian-Ethiopian dispute.

You are good enough to imply that all blame for the abstention from interference in the Far Eastern quarrel rests on Great Britain, and the fact that she is but one of over fifty other members of the League of Nations appears to have been overlooked by you.

It can hardly have slipped your memory, though you are probably anxious to ignore the fact, that President Wilson was the principal promoter of the League, and this to his great glory; but you repudiated your great leader and your moral obligations to belong and support the League from entirely selfish motives.

The nation which lies closest to China is surely under the strongest obligation to protect her and of the two leading world powers, England and the United States of America, which is the nearer?

Do you consider that this country, England, is always to carry the "baby," and that it is your prerogative to sit in safety and criticize the acts and good faith of the powers who act? Are you content to absorb all the gold of the world and to render it of no value to anyone by the sterilizing act of hoarding it away in your strong rooms? Is there not a strong resemblance of your nation to the rich man in the Bible to whom it was said, "This night will thy soul be required of thee"?

Wincanton, Eng. JOHN A. LEGGE

[Editor's Note.—The Monitor must decline to accept the power or position here attributed to it. Nor can it accept as its own every opinion reported in its news columns; in editorials it has protested many of the policies mentioned almost as vigorously as does Mr. Legge.]

Peacemakers or Warmakers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Is it not evident that anyone who acquiesces in the supply of war necessities (including oil and petrol to belligerents becomes (*ipso facto*) a warmaker and, consequently, guilty to some extent of the awful cruelty involved by war? "Blessed are the peacemakers."

REV. C. M. BAYLISS

Parkhurst, Isle of Wight.

North . . South . . East . . West

After All the Long Years

By Frank L. Perrin

AMONG the interesting published accounts of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in St. Louis during the last few days, is that reporting the presentation and discussion of a paper by Dr. Oscar Riddle, of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D. C. Dr. Riddle is a biologist, and a learned and inquisitive one, no doubt. It is to be regretted, therefore, that instead of utilizing his opportunity to inform his audiences and those who took the pains to read such portions of his address as were released for publication in newspapers of the progress made by those engaged in biological studies and research, he sought to place upon others, and particularly the churches and schools, the blame for failing to appreciate the importance of the work he and his fellows are pursuing. He is quoted as having declared that "the present restrictive influence of organized religion on the best of biology is intolerable."

* * *

Many thoughtful persons even among those who may have sat within sound of the speaker's voice probably are inclined to a more temperate and reasonable view of this lack of interest in even Dr. Riddle's theory of what he refers to and seeks to establish as the progress, through evolutionary processes, of a material creation. His challenge to religion, it appears, is inspired by and by him justified because of the failure, to which he makes reference, of a proffered compromise by the school of thought he represents, but, according to him, not accepted by those representing the different schools of religion. Because of this, he insists, "the youths of 1935, like those of 1859, leave our schools without opportunity to learn that the worthy facts concerning man's origin and destiny come not from religious traditions, but from biological investigations made within the time of men now living." And for good measure he observes that this compromise, or its failure, now robs modern youth of the opportunity to learn what is known concerning his or her "place in nature."

If the truth were known, as I suspect it is, it is quite probable that with the years there is less and less concern felt by either the youth of the world or their elders as to what natural scientists regard or conclude to be their place in nature. More and more clearly it is being realized that the origin of the real man is not in the molecule, or in a drop of sea water, or in the rays of the sun. It is of the origin and destiny of this man, and not material man as he is pictured, that the thought of even those who are not classed among the stubborn religionists referred to by Dr. Riddle turns in serious contemplation.

* * *

But it is interesting, especially as one regards the fervor and determined eloquence of this scholarly defender of a materialistic faith that the observing layman is compelled to the surprising conclusion that through it all he has read or listened to nothing more than the expounding of a more or less interesting theory. The theory itself is as old as Darwin.

Thoughtful men and women, even those free from "ignorant prejudice," have gained that advanced position in thought where they do not any longer regard existence as an accident or themselves the children of chance or the product of some designed or accidental combination of chemicals or other inanimate matter.

But I am inclined to believe that not all the nonconformists indicted by the speaker are among church people, religionists or theologians. Life has come to be recognized by all thoughtful people, with or without creeds, as something untouched and unhampered by materialism, by birth, or by dissolution. Thus appraised, who shall trace its origin or its source, and who shall mark the time of its beginning or record its ending by the fallible and changing matter standards set up by experimental materialists?

We are all too much inclined to tax our fallible deductive faculties by posing problems which defy solution by the simple or intricate tests we are able to apply. The school which the speaker at the St. Louis meeting represents has, through the years, searched thoughtfully but, in the opinion of many, unavailingly, for a simple answer to a profound and possibly perplexing question. He should not complain because the effort is not universally and unanimously applauded.

The Wide Horizon

Can Holland Stem This Tide?

By Fred Mark

FEW women rulers have reigned so long and so wisely as Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and fewer still under more momentous circumstances. Since her ascension to the throne in 1898, no year of her rule has been quite as eventful or as vexatious as the fifty-fifth anniversary of her birth. Queen (or Kingess in the literal rendition of her Dutch title of Koenigin) in deed no less than in name, Wilnelmina takes her high responsibilities of state seriously, applying herself with rare zeal and industry to her country's problems.

Intermittently since the first determined onslaught against the florin in the spring of 1935, a series of near-crises has disturbed the traditional quiet of the Dutch scene. The obstinate Dutch adherence to the gold standard in the face of world-wide devaluation, not only has made the florin vulnerable to attack but has had a particularly stagnating influence on agriculture, industry and trade for several years. The resultant decline of prices to less than pre-war levels has caused widespread distress and has naturally aroused articulate criticism. This unsettled domestic situation, shaking foreign confidence in the florin, has resulted in an almost uninterrupted outflow of gold. During the past several months this loss of the yellow metal has reduced the gold reserves from 800,000,000 to 500,000,000 florins, in round figures, reducing the metallic coverage of the note circulation to about 60 per cent. Not only does this constant withdrawal of funds menace the stability of the currency but it involves a very serious attrition of Dutch resources. So heavy have been the demands made upon Dutch facilities that large gold transfers have been effected from Netherland India, where economic conditions, if anything, are worse than at home.

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It is in the field of world trade that Holland, one of the most active trading nations, is most handicapped in competition with nations benefiting from currency depreciation. Especially is this inequality noticeable in the loss of transshipment trade to Belgium, which recently devalued its currency and can thus offer cheaper accommodations. More particularly in direct foreign trade do Dutch shippers lose out to countries belonging to the sterling bloc. The attendant diminution in import as well as export trade has been ruinous in its effects on Dutch shipping companies. One of the largest companies has been declared insolvent, while others are faced with financial difficulties. As at home, so also in the colonial trade in Netherland India does this golden shackle retard business processes. In the case of the colonies, which control much of the world's supply of tin, rubber, petroleum and other essential raw materials, the combination of world depression and high gold costs offers practically an insuperable obstacle to recovery.

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Agricultural relief by means of bounties and elaborate processing taxes have brought some relief to the farmers, while severely mulcting the consumers and raising the prices of Dutch exports. Unemployment at around 370,000 has grown by more than 50,000 over a year ago. To relieve the plight of the idle, 60,000,000 florins were appropriated for 1935, as in previous years, for work projects and for the payment of "wage allowances." As an additional measure of relief the Government has inaugurated a new "Industrialization" program, largely at the insistence of the Catholic Party, which purports to foster the establishment of new industries to be financed by state funds at low interest rates.

Concretely, the chief difficulty in Government finance is the contraction in taxable income with lowered tax returns in spite of greatly increased tax rates. Thus, for 1932 the taxable income compared with 1914 had declined by about 40 per cent. In the same interval taxes, state, provincial and municipal, practically doubled. On this basis it is perfectly obvious that Government retrenchments are imperative to balance financial accounts, but it is doubtful if the opposition will assent, unless immediate, tangible benefits accrue to the country. Certain it is that no economy plan, however devised, can help but curtail the increasing relief payments being made and would thus limit the available purchasing power and entail a further contraction in the low price levels.

* * *

Holland, with its fabulously rich colonial empire, does not lack for raw materials or food. In fact, the chief obstacles to recovery are the excessively large inventories of grains, dairy products, rubber, tin, quinine, tea and other colonial produce which are glutting the market. With the greater part of the world's important consuming nations on a depreciated currency basis, it is not reasonable to expect that these surpluses can be moved at their present high gold values. By tightening the belt and bearing the depressing burden of deflation the Dutch nation has manfully struggled to maintain its economic position. But, while the Dutch have for centuries been able to stem the mighty forces of the sea and tide by their storied dykes, it is more doubtful if they can stem the powerful tide of currency devaluation which has inundated most of the world.